

TABLE NO. 4

General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
ARIZONA		
Camp McDowell (Under Salt River Agency.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	Acres 24,971.00	Executive order of Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat. 211). (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
Camp Verde (Under Camp Verde Sub-agency.) Tribe: Mohave Apache.	446.68	Purchased 446.68 acres under authority act of Aug. 1, 1914 (31 Stat. 582).
Cocopah (Under Fort Yuma Agency.) Tribe: Cocopah.	400.00	Executive order of Sept. 27, 1917; school reserve.
Colorado River (partly in California). (Under Colorado River Agency.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kawai, Cocopah, and Mohave.	232,990.00	Act of Apr. 30, 1906 (35 Stat. 77); act of Mar. 3, 1865 (13 Stat. 559); Executive orders of Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876 (see sec. 25, act of Apr. 21, 1904, 33 Stat. 224); act of Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat. 273); act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1063); act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 523); Executive order of Nov. 22, 1915. 745 Indians allotted 7,450 acres; 55 allotted fiscal year 1928, 550 acres.
Fort Apache (outer boundary surveyed). (Under Fort Apache Agency.) Tribes: Chillon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, and Mogollon Apache.	1,681,290.00	Executive orders of Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893 (27 Stat. 469); agreement of Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 358). (See act of June 7, 1897, 30 Stat. 64.)
Fort Mojave (Under Fort Mojave School.) Tribe: Apache.	31,328.00	Executive orders of Dec. 1, 1910 and Feb. 2, 1911 (see sec. 11, act of June 25, 1910, 36 Stat. 855-858). Area of original military reservation, 14,000 acres.
Gila Bend (Under Pima Agency.) Tribe: Papago.	10,231.00	Executive orders of Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909.
Gila River (Under Pima Agency.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	274,417.00	Act of Feb. 28, 1859 (11 Stat. 401); Executive orders of Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, Nov. 15, 1883, Mar. 22, May 8, July 31, Dec. 16, 1911, June 2, 1913, Aug. 27, 1914, Mar. 18, 1915, and July 19, 1915. 4,894 Indians allotted 97,890 acres.
Havasupai (outer boundary surveyed). (Under Havasupai Agency.) Tribe: Havasupai.	518.00	Executive orders of June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Under Hopi Agency.) Tribes: Hopi and Navajo.	2,472,320.00	Executive order of Dec. 16, 1882; act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1021).
Kaibab (Under Kaibab Agency.) Tribes: Kaibab and San Juan Paiute.	138,240.00	Departmental withdrawal of Oct. 16, 1907; Executive orders of June 11, 1913, and July 17, 1917.
Navajo (Under Leupp, Southern Navajo, Western Navajo, and Northern Navajo Agencies.) Tribe: Navajo.	10,487,793.00	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders of Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 6, 1880, 2 of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,060 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain but again reserved by Executive orders of Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. By Executive orders of Mar. 10 and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres were added to reservation, and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 328,963 acres under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain. (See 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787.) (See 1277-9.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. 264), and Mar. 3, 1913 (37 Stat. 1007). R. R. exchanges. Executive orders of May 24, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 10, 1913 (2), May 6, 1913, Dec. 1, 1913, July 23, 1914, and Feb. 19, 1915. Also 94,000 acres set aside temporarily for allotment by Executive order of May 7, 1917; treaty, 2,863,840 acres; Executive order, 6,223,953 acres; departmental order, 609,040 acres.

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GENERAL DATA CONCERNING INDIAN RESERVATIONS

General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
ARIZONA—continued		
Papago. (Under Sells Agency.) Tribe: Papago.	Acres 2,347,080.00	Executive order of July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. Executive orders of June 16, 1911, and May 28, Sept. 2, Oct. 8, and Dec. 5, 1912. Oct. 27, 1914, Jun. 14, 1916, and Feb. 1, 1917. 292 Indians allotted 41,765 acres.
Salt River. (Under Salt River Agency.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	22,317.00	Executive orders of June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910, Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. (See 2731-1910.) (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.) 973 Indians allotted 25,223 acres.
San Carlos (outer boundary surveyed). (Under San Carlos Agency.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chilton, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbrenno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tohono, and Yuma Apache.	1,834,240.00	Executive orders of Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27 and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877, act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469. Agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 35910.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.
Walapai. (Under Truxton Canon Agency.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,940.00	Executive orders of Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 29, 1912, and July 18, 1913. Exchanges authorized by act of Feb. 20, 1923 (43 Stat., 954). Regs. G. L. O. Cir. No. 1029.
Total	20,290,151.68	
CALIFORNIA		
Camp or Fort Independence. (Under Walker River Agency.)	144.00	Executive orders of Oct. 28, 1915, and Apr. 29, 1916. 116.28 acres allotted to 40 Indians.
Cold Springs	160.00	Executive order of Nov. 10, 1914.
Colony or Nevada	75.00	Executive order of May 6, 1913.
Digger. (Under Sacramento Agency.) Tribe: Digger.	370.00	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 612), authorized purchase of 330 acres. 40 acres reserved by order of the Secretary dated Oct. 28, 1908. (See 46597-07, 71861-08, 39245-09.)
Fort Bidwell	4,038.00	Act of Jan. 30, 1897 (29 S. 698) (see 71685-1912). Executive order of Aug. 8, 1917, school reserve. 58874-17.
Hoopa Valley. (Under Hoopa Valley Agency.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saisz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	96,274.00	Act of Apr. 8, 1864 (13 Stat. 39); Executive orders of June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891; 29,143.38 acres allotted to 639 Indians; 2,777.24 acres allotted to 374 Indians. Reserved to 3 villages, 68.75 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stat. 52); 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation).
Inyo County Indians. Mission (Under Mission Agency.) (30 reserves.) Tribes: Diegueno, Kawai, San Luis Rey, Sorraños, and Temecula.	560.00 238,428.93	Act of Mar. 3, 1928 (45 Stat. 162). Executive orders of Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, and Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2 and Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians on Syquan Reservation, 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Indians on Temecula Reserve, and 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes. Executive order of Dec. 29, 1891, proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901 (32 Stat. 1970), and May 29, 1902 (32 Stat. 2005). Act of Feb. 11, 1905 (32 Stat. 822), 174,936.73 acres patented to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1015-1022). See Misc. Tract Book 38 and President's proclamation of Aug. 31, 1915. See Executive orders of Aug. 16, 1917, and Jan. 26, 1918, extending trust period for 10 years. See also Executive orders of Feb. 27, 1919, July 7, 1920, Jan. 7, 1921, Apr. 30, 1921, June 27, 1922, extending the trust period for various bands. See act of Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 969-975). 8,875.12 acres allotted to 214 Indians on the Martinez-Torres Reserve; 573 acres purchased for Santa Ysabel Indians under act of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 841-856); 1,023.97 acres allotted on Torres-Martinez Reservation fiscal year 1927; 743.02 acres to La Jolla Indians for fiscal year 1928; 162.37 acres allotted to Augustine Indians fiscal year 1928; 483.50 acres allotted to Cabazon Indians fiscal year 1928; 360 acres allotted to Torres-Martinez Indians fiscal year 1928; 157.41 acres allotted to Mission Creek Indians for fiscal year 1928; 908 acres allotted to Palm Springs Indians fiscal year 1928; 419.64 acres allotted to Rincon Indians fiscal year 1928.
Los Coyotes. (Under Mission Agency.)		Executive order of Apr. 13, 1914.

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GENERAL DATA CONCERNING INDIAN RESERVATIONS

General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929--Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
CALIFORNIA--continued		
Morongo (Under Mission Agency.)	Acres	Executive order of Aug. 25, 1877, as supplemented and amended by Presidential proclamation of Nov. 12, 1913. 1,435.16 acres allotted to 263 Indians.
Pala (Under Mission Agency.)		
Paiute (Under Walker River Agency.)	75,806.00	119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians. 162 allotments of approximately 2 acres of irrigable land and 6 acres of grazing land patented under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388). Land reserved under authority of acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1022), and purchased under act of May 8, 1902 (32 Stat. 257); deed recorded in Misc. Record Book No. 5, p. 193, 22, 1915.
Chuckekansies Round Valley (Under Sacramento Agency.) Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomenclaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailaki, and Yuki.	160.00 1,835.00	Executive order of Apr. 25, 1912. Act of Mar. 3, 1873 (17 Stat. 634); Executive orders of Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890 (26 Stat. 658). 42,105.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians. 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes. 72088-07. See act of Feb. 8, 1905 (33 Stat. 706), reducing area of reservation. 36,692.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes. 2 allotments fiscal year 1929, 15 acres.
Tule River (Under Sacramento Agency.) Tribes: Kawia, Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	46,571.00	Executive orders of Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878. See act of May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600), eliminating 1,980 acres.
Yuma (Under Fort Yuma Agency.) Tribe: Yuma-Apache.	30,909.00	Executive order of Jan. 9, 1884. Agreement of Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. 332). See sec. 25, act of Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat. 224). 7,756.54 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388). See act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1063), 8,110 acres allotted to 811 Indians. Act of Apr. 12, 1924 (43 Stat. 94). 4 allotments fiscal years 1928 and 1929, 40 acres.
Total	495,330.93	
COLORADO		
Ute (Under Consolidated Ute Agency.) Tribes: Gapote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.	396,143.00	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders of Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and acts of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178; May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22; Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337; Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 72,651 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1889 (31 Stat. L., 1947). The residue, 375,960 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes. Act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. 82), exchange of lands with Indians. Executive order of Nov. 12, 1915.
Total	396,143.00	
FLORIDA		
Seminole (Under Seminole Agency.)	26,741.00	Acts of Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat. 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat. 938), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat. 274). 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under acts mentioned. (See annual report for 1900, p. 101.) 3,680 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 20817-1909.)
IDAHO		
Coeur d'Alene (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Kutenai, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	1,906.00	Executive orders of June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873. Agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026-1029. Agreement of Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites (see 86950-1908) and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 325-335); Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L. 1026-1029); Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L. 322); Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L. 56); Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L. 78). President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D. 698.)

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GENERAL DATA CONCERNING INDIAN RESERVATIONS

General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
IDAHO—continued		
Fort Hall (Under Fort Hall Agency.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshone.	Acres 21,263.00	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders of June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,298.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened by settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997); act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153; act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1064); 1,863 allotments covering 338,909 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1914 (37106-13). Tribal timber reserve, 45,594 acres, and tribal grazing reserve, 36,263 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1914, under authority of the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1058-64).
Lapwai (Under Fort Lapwai Agency.) Tribe: Nez Percé.	34,190.00	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timber land reserved for the tribe; the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation of Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stat. 873.)
Total.....	57,359.00	
IOWA		
Sac and Fox (Under Sac and Fox Agency.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sac and Fox of the Mississippi and Winnebago.	3,480.00	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1865, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct., 1892-1896. (See act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749.) (See Ann. Repts. 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 95856-1907.)
KANSAS		
Chippewa and Munsee (Under Potawatomi Agency.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians, the residue, 200 acres, reserved for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section of act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92, L. D. 332, p. 63.)
Iowa (in Kansas and Nebraska). (Under Kickapoo Agency.) Tribe: Iowa.	162.00	Treaty of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.) Acts of Mar. 3, 1885 (23 Stat. 352), and Jan. 26, 1887 (24 Stat. 367).
Kickapoo (Under Kickapoo Agency.) Tribe: Kickapoo.	644.00	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,691.27 acres allotted to 351 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres unallotted. (Letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54.) Acts of Aug. 4, 1886 (24 Stat. 219); Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909; and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.
Potawatomi (Under Kickapoo Agency.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.	320.00	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency and 1 acre for church. (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 980 acres surplus tribal land sold under act of Feb. 28, 1899. Executive order of Nov. 2, 1917, extending trust period. See Executive orders of July 30, 1918, and July 21, 1920.
Sac and Fox (in Kansas and Nebraska). (Under Kickapoo Agency.) Tribe: Sac and Fox of the Missouri.	57.00	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas; 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats. 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 57 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....	1,183.00	
MICHIGAN		
Isabella (Under Mount Pleasant School.) Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.		Executive order of May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 98,395 acres allotted to 1,943 Indians.

GENERAL DATA CONCERNING INDIAN RESERVATIONS

General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
MICHIGAN—continued		
L'Anse (Under Mackinac Agency.) Tribes: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chip- pewa of Lake Superior.	Acres 85.00	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,121 acres allotted to 668 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16. See 93879-1907.
Ontonagon (Under Mackinac Agency.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Super- rior.	70.00	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order of Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa (Scattered unorganized bands.)		Treaty of July 31, 1855 (11 Stat. 621). 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total.....	155.00	
MINNESOTA		
Bois Fort (Under Consolidated Chip- pewa Agency.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	435.00	Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 56,467.20 acres allotted to 721 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. D. 359-382); residue, 51,863 acres, opened to public settlement. Trust period extended 10 years; Executive order of May 26, 1925.
Deer Creek (Under Consolidated Chip- pewa Agency.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order of June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.) Trust period extended 10 years. Executive order of Feb. 10, 1925.
Fond du Lac (Under Consolidated Chip- pewa Agency.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	124.60	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 37,121 acres allotted to 597 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.) Act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. 90), and Executive order of Mar. 4, 1915. 80 acres allotted fiscal year 1927.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River) (Under Consolidated Chip- pewa Agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	208.24	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, opened to public settlement. Executive order of Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside two small unsurveyed islands for reservation purposes. Trust period extended 10 years by Executive order of Jan. 12, 1922. 80 acres allotted fiscal year 1927.
Leech Lake (Under Consolidated Chip- pewa Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winibigoshish Bands of Chippewa.	321.60	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders of Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 48,446 acres allotted to 630 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.) Minnesota National Forest act of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 268). Executive order of Feb. 16, 1911. Trust period extended by Executive order of Aug. 29, 1925. 40 acres allotted for fiscal year 1927. 82.33 acres allotted fiscal year 1929.
Mdewakanton (Under Pipestone School.)	1,151.00	By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 29, 1888 (25 Stat. 228), Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 992), and Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat. 349).) 339.70 acres decided to 47 Indians; 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rept. 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1904.) Act Mar. 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1195).
Mille Lac (Under Consolidated Chip- pewa Agency.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River Bands of Chippewa.	18.00	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12 of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rept. 1890, pp. 38-43.) Purchase of land, act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 591). 1,090.03 acres allotted to 282 Indians.

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General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
MINNESOTA—continued		
Red Lake (Under Red Lake Agency.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa	Acres 543,528.00	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32, and Executive order of Nov. 21, 1892.) Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,132 acres; act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry. Co. Executive order of Feb. 16, 1911, Act of May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 123-137).
Vermillion Lake (Under Consolidated Chippewa Agency.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	1,080.00	Executive order of Dec. 20, 1881; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth (Under Consolidated Chippewa Agency.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	8,620.00	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders of Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement of July 29, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 642), 428,401.05 acres have been allotted to 5,152 Indians and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, and under act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 539), 246,956.13 acres have been allotted to 2,816 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa; being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889. Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 353). 162.05 acres allotted to 2 Indians, fiscal year 1925. 3 Indians allotted fiscal year 1928, 408.65 acres.
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Under Consolidated Chippewa Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winnibigoshish and Pillager Bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point Band of Mississippi Chippewa.	240.00	Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders of Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 64,732 acres allotted to 826 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 289-1908.) Permanently reserved by act of May 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 684). Trust period extended by Executive order of Aug. 29, 1925.
Total	555,726.44	
MONTANA		
Blackfeet (Under Blackfeet Agency.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	44,240.07	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders of July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders of Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.13 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1035). 2,656 Indians allotted 886,979 acres. 44,240.07 acres timber reserved. (See 4021-1913.) 554,613.59 acres allotted to 3,485 Indians under act of June 30, 1919 (41 Stat. 3-16). See act of June 2, 1924 (43 Stat. 252). 400 acres allotted fiscal year 1927.
Crow (Under Crow Agency.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	82,441.00	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42; and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders of Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1886; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890, ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept. 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation of Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034). Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388), and act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat. 794), and Executive order of June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901) 482,584 acres have been allotted to 2,453 Indians and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,832,109 acres; 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 50; 852, p. 160; and 956, p. 416) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat. 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation of May 24,

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GENERAL DATA CONCERNING INDIAN RESERVATIONS

General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
MONTANA—continued		
Crow—Continued	Acres	
Fort Belknap (Under Fort Belknap Agency.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	41,434.00	1906 (34 Stat. 3200). 1,654,411.97 acres allotted to 2,126 Indians under act of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751). 45,000 acres granted to State of Montana for school purposes. Indians reimbursed at \$5 per acre under act of June 4, 1920. See act of May 19, 1926 (44 Stat. 566). 326 Indians allotted fiscal year 1928, 52,283.84 acres. Act of May 2, 1928 (45 Stat. 482). Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders of July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders of Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350. 539,065.26 acres allotted to 1,171 Indians under act of Mar. 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1355). 41,334.80 acres reserved for timber, agency, administrative, and other purposes. 19,691.46 acres granted to State of Montana for school purposes, for which Indians were reimbursed at \$5 per acre. 1 allotment fiscal year 1929, 530.73 acres.
Fort Peck (Under Fort Peck Agency.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brule, Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.	4,094.01	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders of July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders of Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113; act of May 30, 1908 (35 Stat. 558), 2,032 Indians allotted 724,695.77 acres; 1,225,849 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation of July 25, 1913. (See 42 L. D. 264.) 1,032.84 acres reserved for town-site, religious, and administrative purposes. Act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 593), allotments to children. 126,054 acres allotted to 438 children, approved Nov. 13, 1917. Act of Feb. 26, 1917 Vol. 37, p. 940; sale to Great Northern R. R. and President's proclamation of Mar. 21, 1917, relating to homestead entries on lands classified as coal. 200,871.24 acres allotted to Indians under act of Feb. 14, 1920 (41 Stat. 408-21), fiscal years 1921-1926. Title to 4,094.01 acres reserved for agency and school purposes reinvested in Fort Peck Indians by act of Mar. 2, 1927 (44 Stat. 1401). 145,838.13 acres allotted to 576 Indians, fiscal year 1927. 1 allotment fiscal year 1928, 14.41 acres.
Flathead (Under Flathead Agency.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.	52,588.00	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stat. 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388), 2,431 Indians have been allotted 227,113 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stat. 927). See 51019-1928. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. 795). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act of Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stat. 863). Executive order of Jan. 14, 1913. Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 863). 123,457.27 acres allotted to 920 Indians under act of Feb. 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 452). 2 allotments fiscal year 1929, 120 acres.
Northern Cheyenne (Under Tongue River Agency.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	489,500.00	Executive orders of Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. See act of June 3, 1926, authorizing allotments (44 Stat. 660).
Rocky Boy's Agency (Under Rocky Boy's Agency.)	56,038.00	Part of Fort Assiniboin abandoned military reservation. Reserved by act of Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 739), amending act of Feb. 11, 1915 (38 Stat. 807).
Total	770,135.08	

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General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserve
NEBRASKA		
Niobrara (Under Yankton Agency.) Tribe: Santee-Sioux.	Acres 1,087.00	Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, fourth paragraph, art. 6, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders of Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 33,515.92 acres selected as homesteads, 38,951.71 acres selected as allotments, and 1,087 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305. Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Executive order of Apr. 29, 1916.
Omaha (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Omaha.	4,420.00	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874, act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 612). 130,602 acres allotted to 1,460 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat. 348), taxation; act of May 11, 1912 (37 Stat. 111), sale of surplus land. See act of Jan. 7, 1925 (43 Stat. 726).
Ponca (Under Yankton Agency.) Tribe: Ponca.	160.00	Treaty of Mar. 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 907, and supplemental treaty of Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also, President's proclamation of Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
Sioux (additional) (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribe: Oglala Sioux.	640.00	Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882.
Winnebago (Under Winnebago Agency.) Tribe: Winnebago.	1,098.00	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874 (see vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215). 122,374.20 acres allotted to 1,559 Indians, 480 acres reserved for agency, etc., 610.10 acres sold; act of July 4, 1888; the residue, 1,098 acres, unallotted; act of May 6, 1910 (36 Stat. 348), taxation.
Total	7,405.00	
NEVADA		
Duck Valley (partly in Idaho) (Under Western Shoshone Agency.) Tribes: Paiute and Shoshoni.	321,920.00	Executive orders of Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
Moapa River (Under Moapa River Agency.) Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pawipit, Paiute, and Shivwits.	523.00	Executive orders of Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1875, July 31, 1903, Oct. 28, 1912, and Nov. 26, 1912. 604.52 acres of irrigable land allotted to 117 Indians under general allotment act.
Paiute (Fallon) (Under Walker River Agency.)	230.00	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ sections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form withdrawal, reclamation act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stats. 388), for reallocation to Indians. 3,840 acres have been allotted to 385 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes. 40 acres, in sec. 29, T. 19 N., R. 29 east, temporarily withdrawn by departmental order of Aug. 23, 1917, 41726-09. 70 acres allotted to 7 Indians for fiscal years 1927 and 1929.
Shoshone and Paiute (Under Western Shoshone.)	160.00	Executive order of Mar. 23, 1918. 73995-1907.
Paiute and Shoshone (Fort McDermitt.) (Under Carson School.)	280.00	Executive order of Sept. 16, 1912, setting aside 120 acres for allotment purposes (L. O. file 70,328-1912); 160 acres added by Executive order of Feb. 8, 1913.
Pyramid Lake (Under Carson School.) Tribe: Paiute.	322,000.00	Executive order of Mar. 23, 1874; act of July 1, 1898 (30 Stats. 594). (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order of Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reserve out of Anaho Island.
Summit Lake (Fort McDermitt) (Under Carson School.)	8,025.00	Executive order of Jan. 14, 1913. About 3,000 acres added by act of Mar. 3, 1928 (45 Stat. 160).

General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929--Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
NEVADA--continued		
Walker River (Under Walker River Agency.) Tribe: Paiute.	Acres 178,204.00	Executive order of Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., pp. 245, 260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President of Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 268,005.84 acres. Allotted to 456 Indians, 9,878 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. D. 885, p. 187.) 34,090 acres added to reserve by Executive order of Mar. 15, 1918. See Executive orders of June 27, 1924, and Mar. 18, 1925. About 69,000 acres added by act of Mar. 3, 1928 (45 Stat. 160).
Winnemucca and Battle Mountain. Bands of Shoshone.	840.00	Executive order of June 18, 1917. 417:6-1909.
Total	832,182.00	
NEW MEXICO		
Jicarilla (Under Jicarilla Agency.) Tribe: Jicarilla-Apache.	407,300.00	Executive orders of Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1875, Sept. 21, 1886, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,513.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. D. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above-mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1413). (See 64:13-1909.) (Allotments to 797 Indians, covering 354,254 acres, approved Aug. 28, 1909.)
Mescalero	474,240.00	Executive orders of May 29, 1875, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25661, 48680, 75169, 75469-1908, and 14203, 2654.-1909.)
Navajo Pueblo. (Under Northern and Southern Pueblos Agency.) Tribe: Pueblo--	1,449,244.00	Executive order of Jan. 15, 1917. Treaty of June 1, 1868. Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants act of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambe Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 60806-1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,368.52. Executive orders of Dec. 19, 1906, Sept. 1, 1911, and Oct. 4, 1915, withdrawing 23,900 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order of July 1, 1910, 28,800 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714-1910.) Resurveys 33149-14. Executive orders of July 1, 1910, and Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside 48,000 acres for the Indians of the Laguna Pueblo. 286.85 acres withdrawn as an addition to the Zia Pueblo by act of Apr. 12, 1924. About 14,000 acres added to Acoma Pueblo by act of May 23, 1928 (45 Stat. 717). About 4,160 acres added to San Ildefonso Pueblo by act of Feb. 11, 1929 (46 Stat. 1161).
Jemez	42,359.00	
Acoma	109,792.00	
San Juan	17,545.00	
Picuris	17,461.00	
San Felipe	34,767.00	
Cochiti	24,256.00	
Santo Domingo	92,398.00	
Taos	17,361.00	
Santa Clara	49,369.00	
Tesuque	17,471.00	
San Ildefonso	21,453.00	
Pecos	18,763.00	
Pojoaque	13,520.00	
Sia (Zia)	17,901.00	
Sandia	24,187.00	
Isleta	110,080.00	
Nambia	13,886.00	
Laguna	101,511.00	
Laguna withdrawals	150,000.00	
Santa Ana	17,361.00	
Santa Ana or El Rancho.	4,945.00	
Zuni (Under Zuni Agency.) Tribe: Zuni Pueblo.	288,040.00	Executive orders of Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. Irrigable lands surveyed. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.) Approximately 73,000 acres added to Pueblo by Executive order of Nov. 30, 1917.
Total	3,534,850.00	
NEW YORK		
Allegany (partly surveyed) (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Seneca.	30,469.00	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus (partly surveyed) (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	21,680.00	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70; and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept. 1877, p. 164.)

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General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
NEW YORK—continued		
Oil Spring (partly surveyed)--- (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	Acres 640.00	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept. 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Oneida (partly surveyed)--- (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	350.00	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept. 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga--- (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100.00	Do.
St. Regis--- (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	14,640.00	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept. 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda (unsurveyed)--- (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga and Tona- wanda Bands of Seneca.	7,549.00	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See Ann. Rept. 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora--- (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Tus- carora.	6,249.00	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept. 1877, p. 167.)
Total-----	87,677.00	
NORTH CAROLINA		
Qualla boundary and other lands--- (Under Cherokee Agency.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	63,211.00	Held by deed to Indians under decision of United States Circuit Court for Western District of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Assistant Attorney General Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904.) 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906. See act of June 4, 1924 (43 Stat. 376). Lands reconveyed to United States in trust by Indians for disposition under act above mentioned; deed dated July 21, 1925.
NORTH DAKOTA		
Devils Lake--- (Under Fort Totten Agency.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cut- head, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton and Wahpeton Sioux.	921.00	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement of Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians, 727.83 acres reserved for church, and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368. Trust period extended 10 years. Executive order of Feb. 11, 1918.
Fort Berthold--- (Under Fort Berthold Agency.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.		Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see laws relating to Indian affairs, Department of Interior, 1883), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders of Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement of Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See President's proclamation of May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 229,634.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians. (See letter book 445, p. 331.) Under acts of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1042), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L. 455), 532 allotments, aggregating 35,687 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910; 579 allotments, aggregating 112,544 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912; and 787 allotments, aggregating 206,154 acres, were approved Nov. 29, 1915. (See 61502-1910.) Proclamation of June 29, 1911 (37 Stat. 1693). 227,504 acres open. See H. J. Res. of Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L. 631), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands classified as coal to homestead entry, authorized by act of Aug. 3, 1914 (38 Stat. L. 681). 174,126.67 acres, allotted during fiscal years 1921-1926. See act of Feb. 14, 1920 (41 Stat. 408.) 1,144 acres allotted to 7 Indians fiscal year 1927. 4 Indians allotted fiscal year 1928, 680 acres.

General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
NORTH DAKOTA—continued		
Standing Rock (Under Standing Rock Agency.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	Acres	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders of Jan. 11, Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders of Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under acts of Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., p. 1041), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L. 451-460), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L. 675), 4,717 Indians have been allotted 1,388,612 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L. 2500), 1,061,500 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation of Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act of Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L. 675-680). Executive orders of Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 2,691 members of this band on public domain aggregating 399,817.52 acres have been approved.
Turtle Mountain (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.	186.00	
Total	1,107.00	
OKLAHOMA		
Apache (Under Kiowa Agency.)		Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order of Feb. 26, 1897.) Act of Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1173); act of June 28, 1902 (32 Stat. 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d Sess., act of Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 534); act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. 92). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 80 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee (Under Superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)		Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat. 311), as amended by the treaty of Fort Gibson of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat. 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat. 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat. 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat. 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. 716). Approximately 41,824 Cherokees, including 4,919 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted, 4,346,223; sold, 50,965. Executive order of Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept. 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894. See General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158.) Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1890, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,823.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.98 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order of July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat. 533), 57,637.10. Executive order of Dec. 29, 1915, setting aside 40 acres for agency and school purposes.
Cheyenne & Arapaho (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho and Southern Cheyenne.	40.00	
Chillico reserve (Under Chillico School.)	8,640.00	Executive Order of July 12, 1884.
Chickasaw (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	10.00	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. 10,966 Indians have been allotted 3,800,190 acres; sold, 870,255 acres; remaining unsold, 10 acres.

General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
OKLAHOMA—continued		
Choctaw (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	Acres 2,320.00	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,828 Indians have been allotted 4,291,036 acres; sold, 2,592,495 acres; unsold, 2,320 acres. There remain unsold also the coal and asphalt deposits within the segregated coal and asphalt area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, totaling 379,284.46 acres.
Creek (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	303.00	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1883, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept. 1882, p. LIV.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation of Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,761 Indians have been allotted 2,997,114 acres; sold, 65,662 acres; remaining unsold, 303 acres.
Iowa (Under Shawnee Agency. Tribes: Kiowa and Tonkawa.)	20.00	Executive order of Aug. 15, 1883; agreement of May 20, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,605 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc., the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept. 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansa or Kaw (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Kansas or Kaw.	250.00	Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 39,644 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. 778). See deed dated June 11, 1883, from Cherokee Nation, vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 482.
Kickapoo (Under Shawnee Agency.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.	480.00	Executive order of Aug. 15, 1883; agreement of June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001; act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 362).
Kiowa and Comanche (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.	11,652.00	Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act of Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. 801). 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 87404-1909.) (See 75344-1908.) Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. 471), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 867), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Sale of unused, unreserved lands, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. 1009). Act of Mar. 4, 1915. Department of Agriculture experiment station. Sale of school and agency reserves, act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. 92). 2 Indians allotted for fiscal years 1928-1929, 320 acres.
Fort Sill Apache (Under Kiowa Agency.)		Formerly prisoners of war, remnants and descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band. 6,149 acres of inherited Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for reallocation to 81 Indians and 3 whites of the band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma (187 of the band removed to Mescalero. See Ann. Rept. 1913). These lands purchased under acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 555), Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 534), appropriating \$200,000; June 30, 1915 (38 Stat. 94), appropriating \$100,000; and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 587). See Executive order of Feb. 26, 1897; act of Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat. 1173); act of June 28, 1902 (32 Stat. 497); Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess.

General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
OKLAHOMA—continued		
Modoc (Under Quapaw Agency.) Tribe: Modoc.	Acres 34.00	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,966 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school, and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. 752). Executive order of Sept. 14, 1916, extending trust period 10 years, with exception of 12 allottees.
Oakland (Under Pawnee Agency.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.	160.00	Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept. 1893, p. 524.) Trust period extended 10 years on 27 allotments. Executive order of May 24, 1915.
Osage (Under Osage Agency.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.	5,178.53	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town site, and railroad purposes. Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. 778). Act of Apr. 18, 1912 (37 Stat. 86), and Executive order of June 1, 1914, rates of royalty on oil.
Otoe (Under Pawnee Agency.) Tribes: Oto and Missouri.	1,360.00	Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479.) Under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (25 Stat. 792), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stat. 189), 128, 251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments). (See letter book 929, p. 326.) 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses. Also act of June 22, 1910 (36 Stat. 580-581).
Pawnee (Under Pawnee Agency.) Tribe: Pawnee.	840.00	Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 230,014 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept. 1893, p. 526.) Trust period extended 10 years. Executive order of Mar. 2, 1918.
Peoria (Under Pawnee Agency.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankashaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. 245).
Ponca (Under Pawnee Agency.) Tribe: Ponca.	910.56	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 387 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 813, p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217. (See 38067-1915.)

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14 GENERAL DATA CONCERNING INDIAN RESERVATIONS

General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
OKLAHOMA—continued		
Potawatomi. (Under Shawnee Agency.) Tribes: Absentee Shawnee and Citizen Potawatomi.	Acres 510.63	Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi, June 25, and Absentee Shawnees, June 26, 1890, ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,899.42 acres allotted to 1,490 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 Absentee Shawnees and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. See letter book 222, p. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677. Executive order No. 24, 1916, and Jan. 15, 1917, extending trust period 10 years, with exception of 15 Absentee Shawnees, 85 Citizen Potawatomi.
Quapaw. (Under Quapaw Agency.) Tribe: Quapaw.	440.00	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 442, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book, 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997. Restrictions in certain cases extended by sec. 26, act of Mar. 3, 1921 (41 Stat. 1225). See also act of Nov. 18, 1921 (42 Stat. 1570).
Sauk and Fox. (Under Shawnee Agency.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk, and Fox of the Mississippi.	800.00	Treaty of Feb. 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement of June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.46 acres allotted to 548 Indians and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Trust period extended for 10 years by Executive order of Mar. 27, 1896; again by Executive order of Aug. 28, 1906; again by Executive order of Aug. 1, 1916, with exception of 55 allottees.
Seminole. (Undersuperintendent, Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	122.00	Treaties of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by the act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,127 Indians have been allotted 359,535 acres; sold, 4,263 acres; remaining un-sold, 122 acres.
Seneca. (Under Quapaw Agency.) Tribes: Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, and Mexican Kickapoo.	104.22	Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262; Executive order of Feb. 15, 1916, extending trust period for 10 years, with exception of 44 allottees.
Shawnee. (Under Shawnee Agency.) Tribes: Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, and Mexican Kickapoo.	86.00	Treaty of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262.)
Wichita. (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Cawdo, Comanche, Delaware, Towakoni, Waco, and Wichita.	4,151.00	(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept. 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 586,468 acres, opened for settlement (letter book 490, p. 90). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975. Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation of Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 578. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat. 680).

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General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
OKLAHOMA—continued		
Wyandot (Under Quapaw Agency.) Tribe: Wyandot.	Acres 534.72	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332). Unallotted land sold, act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. 752). Act of Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat. 519), allotments on public domain to Absentee Wyandot.
Total	38,956.66	
OREGON		
Grande Ronde (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmuit, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.	440.00	Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order of June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D. 586). Executive order of Apr. 29, 1916, extending trust period 10 years, with exception of 66 allottees.
Klamath (Under Klamath Agency.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpapa, and Yahcoskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	790,491.00	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat. 342). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. 260). 226,838 acres allotted to 1,479 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1905 (34 Stat. 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary dispute. (See 9881-1911.) 1,826.61 acres allotted during fiscal years 1921-1926, inclusive; 240 acres allotted to 2 Indians for fiscal year 1927; 5 Indians allotted for fiscal year 1928, 792.79 acres. 5 Indians allotted fiscal year 1929, 798.21 acres.
Siletz (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skolon, Shasta, Sainstka, Siuslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and 13 others.	3,200.00	Unratified treaty of Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders of Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement of Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 44,459 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Reserve, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 358.) President's proclamation of May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat. 367). Executive order of July 19, 1915.
Umatilla (Under Umatilla Agency.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	7,822.00	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See Orders of Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888; Ann. Rept. 1891, p. 682.) 82,742 acres allotted to 1,118 Indians; 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730; act of Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 969-986), providing for allotments as long as any land is available. 73,130.76 acres allotted during fiscal years 1921-1926, inclusive. Unentered and undisposed of lands in T. 2 S., Rs. 34 and 35, E. W. M. (about 7,000 acres), reserved for tribal grazing purposes by act of May 29, 1928 (45 Stat. 1008). 1 Indian allotted fiscal year 1928, 80 acres.
Warm Springs (Under Warm Springs Agency.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Teneino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	321,915.00	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,529 acres allotted to 968 Indians under the general allotment act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388), as amended, and 1,195 acres reserved for church, school, and agency purposes. Boundary dispute: Acts of Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat. 355); June 6, 1894 (28 Stat. 86), and Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 969-986). 40 acres allotted fiscal year 1927. About 7 acres set aside as a camp site for a small band of Indians at Celilo pursuant to act of Feb. 9, 1929 (45 Stat. 1158).
Total	1,123,875.00	
SOUTH DAKOTA		
Crow Creek (Old Winnebago) (Under Crow Creek Agency.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.	1,076.90	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept. 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept. 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 25, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 1,500 Indians 278,718 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres. 494.30 acres allotted to 5 Indians fiscal year 1927.

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General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued		
Sisseton (Lake Traverse) (Under Sisseton Agency.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.	Acres 1,347.01	Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement of Sept. 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 1167 (see pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws). Agreement of Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 308,838 acres allotted to 2,006 Indians; 32,840.25 acres reserved for State and school purposes; 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation of Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) Trust period extended 10 years. Executive order of Apr. 16, 1914.
Cheyenne River (Under Cheyenne River Agency.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, San Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	57,376.00	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders of Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders of Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1886, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 1,052,320.99 acres have been allotted to 3,880 Indians. (See L. D. 828, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. 2500), 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement. 72,738.73 acres allotted during fiscal years 1921-1926, inclusive. 40,021.66 acres allotted to 250 Indians fiscal year 1927. 129 Indians allotted fiscal year 1929, 20,678.86 acres.
Lower Brule (Under Crow Creek Agency.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	964.06	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders of Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders of Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 214,790 acres allotted to 945 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stat. 124 and 1048, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.) (Superintendent's report, June 11, 1918 (50169-18.) 18,903.89 acres allotted during fiscal years 1921-1926, inclusive. 507.60 acres allotted to 4 Indians fiscal year 1927. 1 Indian allotted fiscal year 1929, 109 acres.
Pine Ridge (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brule Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Oglalla Sioux	171,702.00	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders of Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders of Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stat. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stat. 94), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stat. 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904; and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 888), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 2,229,803.61 acres have been allotted to 8,269 Indians and 11,333.69 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 161,565 acres. Allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1048), and May 29, 1908 (36 Stat. 451), act of May 27, 1910 (36 Stat. 440), 40,000 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation of June 29, 1911 (40 L. D. 164), opening 169,592 acres May 1, 1912. 960 acres allotted fiscal years 1927 and 1928.

GENERAL DATA CONCERNING INDIAN RESERVATIONS 17

General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
SOUTH DAKOTA—continued		
Rosebud. (Under Rosebud Agency.) Tribes: Loafer, Miniconjou, Northern Ogalalla, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wazhazhe Sioux.	Acres 29,392.01	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders of Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders of Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,867,716 acres allotted to 8,585 Sioux Indians, 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 1048); act of Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1230); act of May 20, 1908 (35 Stat. 451); act of May 30, 1910 (36 Stat. 448); President's proclamation of Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat. 2203), opening 838,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation of June 29, 1911 (40 L. D. 164), opening 300,000 acres in Mellette and Washabaugh Counties, 43,520 acres State school land, Executive order of July 6, 1912. 1 Indian allotted fiscal year 1929, 160 acres.
Yankton. (Under Yankton Agency.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.	1,252.89	Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744, 268,268 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement of Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation of May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.) Executive order of Apr. 20, 1916, extending trust period 10 years, with exception of 162 allottees.
Total.....	263,110.87	
UTAH		
Goshute. (Under Paiute Agency.)	34,500.00	Executive order of Mar. 23, 1914.
Paiute. (Under Paiute Agency.) Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands.	10,240.00	Executive order of May 3, 1921. Executive order of Aug. 2, 1915. Executive order of Apr. 9, 1923. Act of May 31, 1924 (43 Stat. 246).
Shivwitz. (Under Paiute Agency.)	26,880.00	About 1 township in Washington County, Utah, purchased Nov. 1, 1903, by department order based on office recommendation of Sept. 28, 1891 (L. D. 223, p. 270). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 989-1005.) Executive order of Apr. 21, 1916, withdrawing 26,880 acres as Shebit or Shivwitz Reservation.
Koosharem Band of Paiutes. (Under Paiute Agency.)	120.00	Act of Mar. 3, 1928 (45 Stat. 162), reserving 120 acres for the Koosharem Band.
Kanosh Band of Paiutes. (Under Paiute Agency.)	920.00	Act of Feb. 11, 1929 (46 Stat. 1161), reserving 920 acres for the Kanosh Band of Paiutes.
Skull Valley. (Under Paiute Agency.)	18,640.00	Executive orders of Jan. 17, 1912, Sept. 7, 1917, and Feb. 15, 1918.
Uintah Valley. (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Goshute, Pavant, Uintah, Yampa, Grand River Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	249,340.00	Executive orders of Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878 (20 Stat. 165); acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamation of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites; 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 338.) Executive order of Aug. 19, 1912, restoring lands of Fort Duchesne Military Reservation to the supervision of Interior Department.

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General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted; Acres)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
UTAH—continued		
Uncompahgre (Under Uintah & Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabaquache Ute.		Executive order of Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62 (letter book 403, p. 115). Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744, authorizing grazing reserve, about 250,000 acres.
School site for Ute Indians (Under Consolidated Ute Agency.)	40.00	Act of May 31, 1924 (43 Stat. 246).
Total	340,680.00	
WASHINGTON		
Chehalis (Under Taholah Agency.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.	471.00	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order of Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selection, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses Band).		Executive orders of Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884 (vol. 23, p. 79).) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order of May 1, 1886; Executive order for Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894; and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians. (See Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stat. 55.)
Colville (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake Methow, Nespelim, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokane.	220,000.00	Executive orders of Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79; act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 660 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900; 31 Stats. p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites; 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites; 333,275 acres allotted to 2,921 Indians. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L. 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 863). President's proclamation opening reservation, dated May 3, 1916 (39 Stat. p. 58 of Proclamations); act of Aug. 31, 1916 (39 Stat. 672). 200 acres allotted during fiscal years 1920-1926, inclusive.
Hoh River (Under Neah Bay Agency.) Tribe: Hoh.	640.00	Executive order of Sept. 11, 1893.
Kalispel (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	821.00	Executive order of Mar. 23, 1914. 3,808.17 acres allotted fiscal year 1925.
Lummi (Under Tulalip Agency.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwmish.	2.00	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order of Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,560.94 acres to 109 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin. 77.84 acres allotted in 1922.
Makah (Under Neah Bay Agency.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	19,312.00	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders of Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2, and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, p. 228, and 37,679, 1907.)
Muckleshoot (Under Tulalip Agency.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.		Executive Orders of Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.
Nisqualli (Under Taholah Agency.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stuilakroon, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order of Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted, 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette (Under Neah Bay Agency.) Tribe: Ozette.	640.00	Executive order of Apr. 2, 1893.
Fort Madison (Under Tulalip Agency.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwmish.	65.00	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of Secretary of Interior, Oct. 21, 1894; act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1078). 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians, the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.

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General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
WASHINGTON—continued		
Puyallup. (Under Tulalip Agency.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Muckleshoot, Skwawksnamish, Stailakroom, and 5 others.	Acres 59.22	Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; executive orders of Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres, laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 633), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat. 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 377).
Quileute. (Under Neah Bay Agency.) Tribe: Quileute.	837.00	Executive order of Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt. (Under Taholah Agency.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinalt.	106,213.71	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order of Nov. 4, 1873. Under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat. 794), 690 Indians have been allotted 54,989.80 acres and 450.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 168,553 acres. Act of Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1745). 960 acres allotted in 1924 and 1925. 17,673.26 acres allotted to 218 Indians, fiscal year 1927. 557 Indians allotted, fiscal year 1928, 43,706.03 acres.
Shoalwater. (Under Taholah Agency.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	335.00	Executive Order of Sept. 22, 1896.
Skokomish. (Under Taholah Agency.) Tribes: Chialam, Skokomish, and Twana.	10.00	Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order of Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve, 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. D. 895, p. 268.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. D. 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip. (Under Tulalip Agency.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	324.00	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order of Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokane. (Under Colville Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	82,647.50	Executive order of Jan. 18, 1881; agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892 (vol. 27, p. 139). (For text see Ann. Rept. 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. 489), approximately 628 Indians have been allotted 66,114 acres and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Klacheinin). (Under Taholah Agency.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakroom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres to 23 Indians.
Swinomish (Perrys Island). (Under Tulalip Agency.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	89.80	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order of Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres.
Yakima. (Under Yakima Agency.) Tribes: Klikitat, Palooos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	422,444.00	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agreement made June 13, 1855, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept. 1893, pp. 520-521, and S. Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order of Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement of Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263; and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stat. 595), recognizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional, subject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchases acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1909.) Act of Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat. 53), and act of May 6, 1910 (36 Stat. 348), under which 158,102 acres were allotted to 1,369 children. (See 9262-11; 10,200 acres recovered for Indians by court decree in United States v. State of Washington. (See file 76867-1924.) 1 Indian allotted fiscal year 1929, 160 acres.
Total	854,901.23	

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General data for each Indian reservation to June 30, 1929—Continued

Name of reservation and tribe	Area (unallotted)	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves
WISCONSIN		
Lac Courte Oreille (Under Hayward School.) Tribes: Lac Courte Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	Acres 1,079.66	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See report by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 65,511 acres allotted to 872 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795. (See 95927-1915.)
Lac du Flambeau (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	24,363.00	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands, selected by Indians. (See report of Superintendent Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of Interior, June 22, 1866; department order of June 26, 1866; act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.) 45,756 acres allotted to 600 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stat. 795). See act of May 19, 1924 (41 Stat. 132).
La Pointe (Bad River) (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Su- perior.	1,766.00	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 115,968 acres allotted to 1,610 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stat. 766); Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1217); and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 582-605). 12,184.29 acres allotted fiscal year 1921.
Potawatomi (Under Lac du Flambeau School.)	14,556.00	Act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. 77-102), which authorized the purchase of land in Wisconsin and Michigan for \$150,000. (See 69385-1913.)
Red Cliff (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: La Pointe, Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chip- pewa of Lake Superior.	40.10	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order of Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1855, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863; see Executive orders; see report of Superintendent Thompson, May 7, 1863, lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue, 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee (Under Keshena Agency.) Tribe: Menominee.	231,680.00	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064; Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; and May 18, 1916 (39 Stat. 123-153).
Oneida (Under Keshena Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	100.00	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,428.13 acres allotted to 1,502 Indians; 84.08 acres reserved for school purposes. Trust period on 35 allotments extended 9 years; Executive order of May 24, 1918. 25 acres allotted during fiscal year 1928.
Stockbridge (Under Keshena Agency.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 136; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663; and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 187 Indians allotted to 8,920 acres. Patents in fee act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 382). Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat. 744).
Total	273,584.76	
WYOMING		
Wind River (partly surveyed) (Under Shoshone Agency.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Sho- shoni.	525,000.00	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166; and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order, of May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation of June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,844.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for mail camp, 120 acres; reserved for mail camp park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 246,822 acres were allotted to 2,401 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat. 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stat. 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 525,000 acres. Act of Aug. 21, 1914 (39 Stat. 511), mining, oil, and gas lands. 1,472,000 acres ceded by an amended agreement of Apr. 21, 1904, as ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stat. 1016). See act of May 21, 1928 (45 Stat. 617), authorizing allotments.
Cession of 1904	1,472,000.00	
Total	1,997,000.00	
Grand total	32,014,945.65	

GENERAL DATA CONCERNING INDIAN RESERVATIONS 21

Total area of allotted and unallotted lands arranged alphabetically by States as of June 30, 1929

States	Allotted area	Unallotted area	States	Allotted area	Unallotted area
Arizona.....	172,868.00	20,290,151.68	New York.....		87,677.00
California.....	99,840.04	495,330.93	North Dakota.....	2,192,903.00	1,107.00
Colorado.....	82,011.00	396,143.00	North Carolina.....		63,211.00
Florida.....		26,741.00	Oklahoma.....	19,145,906.00	38,956.68
Idaho.....	619,847.00	57,359.00	Oregon.....	619,063.21	1,123,875.00
Iowa.....		3,480.00	South Dakota.....	6,408,794.86	263,110.87
Kansas.....	271,478.00	1,183.00	Utah.....	111,947.00	340,680.00
Michigan.....	273,547.00	155.00	Washington.....	1,136,917.00	854,901.23
Minnesota.....	935,299.33	555,726.44	Wisconsin.....	330,874.00	273,584.76
Montana.....	5,759,300.73	770,135.08	Wyoming.....	246,822.00	1,997,000.00
Nebraska.....	352,652.00	7,405.00			
Nevada.....	15,227.00	832,182.00	Total.....	39,129,268.17	32,014,945.65
New Mexico.....	353,971.00	3,534,850.00			

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L OAG
ECC

Miss Nellie J. Selledar,
Thurman, Iowa.

OCT 17 1931

Dear Miss Selledar:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 2, 1931, requesting information concerning oil on Indian reservations.

We have no printed material concerning oil on Indian reservations for distribution and are therefore unable to furnish same. A large percentage of the oil produced from restricted lands is produced on reservations in the State of Oklahoma, and more especially on the Osage Reservation and from lands allotted to members of the Five Civilized Tribes.

The revenue received from oil and gas operations on the Osage Reservation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, amounted to \$2,827,169.60. Since the discovery of oil on this reservation in 1901, a total revenue of \$241,546,289.82 has been received. During this period 409,364,620.96 barrels of oil have been produced. The following tabulation will show the sources from which the revenue referred to was received:

Oil Royalty	\$109,796,553.97
Gas "	18,313,871.97
Bonus and Interest	114,633,630.12
Miscellaneous Rentals	1,803,233.76
	<hr/>
	\$241,546,289.82

The Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, received a total revenue of \$3,354,728.95. Since the discovery of oil on the lands of these Indians a total revenue of \$90,056,216.79 has been received from leases under Departmental supervision.

The receipts of Indians from oil and gas operations on other reservations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, are as follows:

22 copies of this letter are being sent to the Bureau of Indian Affairs

3043

Shawnee Agency, Oklahoma,	\$ 182,460.49
Pawnee " "	130,427.12
Kiowa " "	299,937.27
Cheyenne & Arapaho Reservation, Okla.	101,715.06
Mount Pleasant Reservation, Michigan,	9,196.00
Shoshone Reservation, Wyoming,	23,401.06
Navajo Reservation, New Mexico,	80,751.06
Crow " Montana,	3,219.50
Consolidated Ute Agency, Colorado, (lands in New Mexico)	18,043.00
New York Agency, New York,	14,679.25.

It is hoped that the above information will answer your purpose.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. J. Rhoads

Commissioner.

LOWL-9-2ts.

L C&G
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Walter Clifford & Co., Inc.,
565 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

MAY 13 1932

Gentlemen:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 29, 1932, requesting information with regard to the amount of money paid the Osage Indians through oil royalties.

Since the discovery of oil on the Osage Reservation in 1901, and up to June 30, 1931, a total revenue of \$241,546,289.82 has been received from oil and gas operations on the reservation. The following tabulation will show the source from which the revenue referred to was received:

Oil Royalty	\$109,795,553.97
Gas	15,313,871.97
Bonus & Interest	114,633,630.12
Miscellaneous Rentals	<u>1,803,233.76</u>
	\$241,546,289.82

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) C. J. Rhoads
Commissioner.

5WL-12

3095

Mr. E. P. Moose
Actg. Sec. Sec. Sec.
Land Division
Indian Office

Room H036

George
Ward
Case

File
(page 10)

HAC

62-5033

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

905 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,

Kansas City, Missouri.

OCT 27 1932 PM

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Air Mail
Special Delivery.

October 27, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with Bureau letter of October 24, 1932, concerning the USAGE INDIAN MURDERS, requesting that any informal descriptive data, or items of human interest, etc., available, be secured from Agent Burger and forwarded by air mail, special delivery, there is attached hereto in memorandum form the data prepared by Special Agent J. R. Burger in this connection.

Very truly yours,

Chapron Fletcher
Chapron Fletcher
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

CF-ebc
/ Encl.

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&
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Kansas City, Missouri.
October 27, 1932.

MEMORANDUM BY SPECIAL AGENT J. R. BURGER TO THE DIRECTOR:

RE: OSAGE INDIAN MURDERS

Concerning the first of the series of murders, constituting the case known as THE OSAGE INDIAN MURDERS, in the year of 1923, when the body of HENRY ROAN, full-blood Osage Indian, was found in a canyon shot to death:

W. K. (BILL) HALE, wealthy Oklahoma Ranchman, better known as the OSAGE KING, met JOHN RAMSEY, known as the COLONY FARMER of Fairfax, Oklahoma, and their conversation run something as follows:

Hale: Hello, John! What you do'in now?
Ramsey: Oh, just down on the farm, starving to death - Say Bill, I need a drink.
Hale: Say, John, do you want to make some easy money?
Ramsey: Way, Bill, I will do most anything for some money.
Hale: Would you bump an Indian off, would'nt mind bumping an Injun off for \$500.00?
Ramsey: Well, Bill, never did bump an Injun off, but would do most anything if I could get a drink to settle my nerves.
Hale: Will fix you up with whisky and give you \$500.00 and an automobile if you will bump Roan off. - You know I have \$25,000.00 insurance on his life, and Roan has tried to commit suicide two or three times while drunk. All you would have to do would be to take him out in the canyon - out on Sol Smith's pasture and leave the gun with him and people will think he committed suicide.
Ramsey: Bill, do you think that will work? Do you think we can get by with that kind of a story?
Hale: Sure! I'll give my nephew, Earnie Eurbhart, a good .45 and furnish you plenty of liker and you do the shooting, then I'll give you the \$500.00.

W.K. Ramsey
next
next

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Ernest Burkhart (Earnie) the nephew of Bill Hale, meets JOHN RAMSEY, (called OLD JOHN) near Ripley, Oklahoma, his home.

Burkhart: Hello! John.
Ramsey: Hello! Earnie.
Burkhart: Want a drink, John?
Ramsey: Hell, yes.
Burkhart: Come on out to the barn.
(Burkhart offers Ramsey liquor and Ramsey takes a big drink)
Ramsey: That's good stuff, Earnie, you tell 'em! - Let me have another swig of that Earnie.
-Drinks again and again and after taking three or four drinks:
Burkhart: John, Uncle Bill's rot Roan's life insured for \$25000.00, and you know that Injun has tried to commit suicide three or four times and here's a .45 pistol, Uncle Bill said, give it to you to bump him off with. (Hands gun to Ramsey) (John handles the gun)-Be careful, John, that gun is loaded, handle it careful like.
Ramsey: All right, Earnie, that does look like a real gun and ought to do the job.
Burkhart: Well, John, get ready and come on and go to Fairfax with me, and you can stay in the rooming house at Fairfax, and I'll see Roan--and fix up with him to be in the canyon in Sol Smith's pasture tomorrow and tell him I'm go'in to have a jug of firewater out there, and he will sure meetcha.
(Burkhart and Ramsey return to Fairfax, Oklahoma. Ramsey stays at a rooming house. - Burkhart returns to his home at Fairfax, and on the following morning meets Roan and tells him to meet him in the Canyon in Sol Smith's pasture near Fairfax, an isolated spot, on the following afternoon and he will have a jug of firewater. And Roan does drive in his automobile into this canyon, to await Burkhart.)

(Burkhart and Ramsey meet at Fairfax and drive to the top of the hill near this canyon, where Burkhart leaves his car, he and Ramsey walking down toward the Canyon.)

Burkhart: John, You've got the gun?
Ramsey: Earnie, look at her, ain't she a dandy?
Ramsey: Wait a minute, I want to take another big drink to get my nerves in good shape, because I've never shot an Indian before.

(Ramsey takes a big drink, puts the gun back in his pocket and they walk toward the canyon.)

3050

Wrong
Burkhart:

Be careful, Ramsey, walk on the grass, so they can't see our foot prints. -- Now John, when we get down to the car, you go around to the left side of the car and shoot that Indian in the head and drop the gun down to his side, and I will stop at the back of the car.

(Coming up to Roan's parked car, Burkhart stops a few feet back of the car, and Ramsey proceeds to the car, pulls the curtain back, offers Roan a drink of whisky, and while Roan is taking the drink of whisky, Ramsey shoots Roan in the back of the head.)

Ramsey: Earnie, I sure got him (and both Burkhart and Ramsey run up the hill).

Ramsey: Earnie, I forgot to drop the gun down to the side of the Indian after I shot him, what will I do with it?

Burkhart: Give it to me, and I will give it back to uncle Bill and let him do whatever he wants to do with it.

(They get in the car and drive back to Fairfax, Oklahoma)
(Ramsey meets Hale on the street)

Ramsey: Well! I done a good job bumping that Indian off!

Hale: What did you do with the gun?

Ramsey: I forgot to drop it down to the side of the Indian, like you told me to.

Hale: The hell you did! That's liable to get us in a mess. Give me the gun and I'll take care of it. - You better not go home for a few days, you better stay here in Fairfax. If you go right back home - after being seen here, if they should happen to find that Injun today, they might suspect you killing him.

(Ramsey then returns to the rooming house and remains in Fairfax for three or four days.)

Following the murder of Henry Roan, during the next one and one-half years, after three other Osage Indians and one white girl had been murdered, this matter was referred to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the United States Bureau of Investigation, and Special Agent _____ was dispatched from Kansas City to the scene of the crime to make an investigation and initial report, which conclusively developed that the motive of such murders was to obtain \$25,000 insurance carried on the life of Henry Roan by W. F. Hale and to get possession of oil royalties of other Indians killed, which would eventually go to Ernest Burkhart and wife in the amount of one-half million dollars or more, and which would eventually be controlled by W. F. Hale.

3051

Additional Special Agents were then dispatched to the scene of the crimes and many interviews were had with Indians, white people, local officers, under pretexts of Agents being insurance Agents, Indian doctors, cattle buyers, etc., to gain approach to informants in effort to secure direct evidence as to the actual criminals involved. Before any information could be gained, it was necessary for Government Special Agents to gain the confidence of not only informants, but the local officers as well; when Agent would contact a person on the street and engage in conversation, making his identity known, the informant would appear nervous and look around to see if anyone saw him talking to Agent, fear being in his mind that harm would come to him if he were to give information concerning the OSAGE KING.

Agent from talking to various informants, learned that a certain prominent attorney living and practising at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, had defended certain notorious criminals, and under pretext of looking up life insurance on Henry Roan, made contact with this Attorney, -for convenience, named Charles Garner.

Mr. Garner: I know very little about the insurance, in fact, I know nothing more than just what I have heard, and that is that Bill Hale had \$25,000. life insurance on Henry Roan and caused Roan to be killed, but I could not direct you to anyone who could verify this. I can tell you this, tho, that prior to the Government entering into this case the best citizens had lost confidence that anything would ever be done toward bringing the guilty parties to justice, but now that they know the Government is handling the matter, they know Government Agents will not quit until the guilty parties are brought to justice. I can honestly tell you, tho, that people are afraid to talk because of the fact that following Bill Smith's open accusation of Bill Hale being responsible for the killing of Anna Brown, his sister-in-law, his house was blown up and he, his wife and servant girl were killed, and they are afraid of what may happen to them if they in turn give information.

Agent: Mr. Garner seeing your evident sincerity, I have to advise you that I am an Agent of the United States Bureau of Investigation and am hereto discuss this matter confidentially with you and desire that you give me the benefit of whatever information you may have, as it is believed from your situation in this community you must have information that would be helpful in this investigation.

From information gathered thru confidential discussion with Attorney Garner, Agent proceeded to interview the wife of Henry Roan, a full-blood Osage Indian woman and two men serving sentences in State prisons for bank robberies.

Agent: Mrs. Roan, how do you do? Are you the wife of Henry Roan.
Mrs. Roan: Yes.
Agent: Mrs. Roan, do you have any idea who the man is who murdered Henry?
Mrs. Roan: Think Bill Hale.
Agent: What makes you think that Bill Hale would murder your husband?
Mrs. Roan: Well, Hale carried \$25,000.00 insurance on his life and told around that he had sold my husband lots of cattle, which was lie!
Agent: When did you last see your husband?
Mrs. Roan: Sometime in January 1923.
Agent: What date?
Mrs. Roan: Don't know date.
Agent: Wern't you suspicious when your husband did not return home for two or three days?
Mrs. Roan: No, he very often left home, got drunk and stayed way from home for week - maby longer.
Agent: Mrs. Roan, whom did you last see with your husband?
Mrs. Roan: Don't know - think Bill Hale and Blackie Thompson. Blackie now in prison.
Agent: Do you suspect Blackie Thompson of having anything to do with the murder of your husband?
Mrs. Roan: No, not unless Bill Hale pay him for it. Blackie liked my husband.
Agent: Did you see your husband after he left home the last time and before he was found dead in Sol Smith's pasture?
Mrs. Roan: No.
Agent: Did your husband have any money with him at the time he was murdered?
Mrs. Roan: Don't think so.

.....
Agent contacted Blackie Thompson, inmate Oklahoma State Penitentiary, Mc Alester, Oklahoma, sentenced there 25 years on bank robbery charge.

Agent: Hello. Blackie.
Thompson: Hello-, what do you want?
Agent: I just come over to talk to you about your old friend, Bill Hale.
Thompson: Bill Hale? Hell, he's no friend of mine.
Agent: Well, what do you know about Hale, Blackie?

Thompson: Know a whole lot.
Agent: Do you know anything about Hale being implicated in the murdering of Osage Indians?
Thompson: Oh! I know a whole lot about it. Who sent you here?
Agent: I just came on my own initiative to pay you a friendly visit.
Thompson: Well, what do you want to know about Hale?
Agent: I would like to know all the details with reference to Hale killing or having Henry Roan killed?
Thompson: Well, why don't you grab Ernest Burkhart? He will tell it all. Hale and Burkhart didn't only kill Henry Roan, they blowed up Bill Smith's house and killed both Smith and wife and servant girl. Hale also had Kelsey Morrison to kill Anna Brown by taking her out into a canyon near Fairfax, Oklahoma, where Kelsey Morrison shot her in the back of the head with a pistol, while Bryan Burkhart (brother to Ernest Burkhart and nephew to Bill Hale) held her.
Agent: Blackie, how did you come into possession of this information?
Thompson: Why, I ought to know. Bill Hale propositioned me to blow up Bill Smith's house and told me he would give me \$500.00 if I would kill Bill Smith and his wife and if I didn't kill them, he would give me \$50.00 for trying; he also told me he would give me \$500.00 to bump Henry Roan off, and a like amount to shoot Anna Brown, and I told him, while I had robbed a good many banks, I had never killed anyone, and because I refused to commit these murders for Hale, he has double crossed me and is responsible for my being in the penitentiary on the bank robbery charge. You must understand that I do not desire to publicly testify as a witness against Hale, but I'll give you a note to Dick Gregg, now serving time in the Kansas State Prison, and he will tell you all I've told you about Bill Hale's participation in the Osage Indian Murders.

.....

Agent contacted Dick Gregg, notorious bank robbery, who was serving 25 years in Kansas State Prison on bank robbery charge. (Since deceased).

Agent: Hello, Dick, what are you doing up here?
Gregg: Oh, I was double crossed into this joint.

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Agent: Who double crossed you? Bill Hale?
Gregg: Yes. How did you guess it?
Agent: What did Hale double cross you for?
Gregg: Because I would not blow up Bill Smith's house and kill Bill or shoot Henry Roan for him.
Agent: Did Hale ever proposition you to kill any Osage Indians?
Gregg: Yes.
Agent: What did he offer you?
Gregg: He offered me \$500.00 to blow up Bill Smith's house, provided I killed Bill Smith and his wife, and offered me \$500.00 to get Old Henry Roan drunk and shoot him, telling me that he had \$15,000 life insurance policy on Roan.

.....

Agent No.2: Undercover as an Indian doctor contacted John Skunk, full-blood Osage Indian and told him Agent had some medicine made of herbs which would cure all ailments of old Indians, and presented him with some of this medicine. (sweetened water).
Agent No. 2: John, what do you know about Bill Hale? Do you know him?
Skunk: Yes, he no friend to Red Man. Bill Hale steal Injuns cattle, change brand and sell 'um. Bill Hale kill Henry Roan.
Agent No. 2: John, now how do you know that Hale killed Henry Roan?
Skunk: Uh! Spirit told me so! -- You see Ernest Burkhart, he kill 'um Indians, too, so he can get Indians' money.

.....

Agent No. 3: (Contacted Ernest Burkhart at Stock Yards, Fairfax, Okla.)
Halo, Burkhart.
Burkhart: Hello, don't think I know you. Oh, yes, you know me, I used to buy cattle with Bill Hale down in Texas.
Burkhart: I don't know.(very nervous)
Agent No. 3: Where is Hale?
Burkhart: That's him over there on a white horse. He owns all these cattle.
Agent No. 3: You and Hale are pretty close friends, Are'nt you, Burkhart?
Burkhart: No, he is just my uncle.
Agent No. 3: Do you know Henry Roan?
Burkhart: No, never seen him(very nervous). So long. (Walks away).

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W. C. C.

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W. C. C.

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Case
Ramsay
7/1/56

Agent No. 4: (Contacts Bill Hale)

Agent No. 4: Is your name Hale?

Hale: Yes, Sir.

Agent No. 4: I'm selling insurance; do you need any insurance?

Hale: No. Who are you? Where you come from?

Agent No. 4: Come from Texas.

Hale: What are you doing up here selling insurance?

Agent No. 4: Heard that you white people were taking out insurance on Indians' lives, thought you might be interested.

Hale: Not interested. Good bye.

--At this point, Ernest Burkhart was taken into custody on warrant served by the United States Marshal, who took Burkhart at the time to the Federal Building, Guthrie, Oklahoma, for interview:

Agent No. 1: Why didn't Ramsey leave the gun near the body of Henry Roan when he shot him, as Hale had directed him to do?

Burkhart: (Very nervous) Who told you that? I mean that Bill Hale said, "leave the gun there?"

Agent No. 1: We have that information and other information indicating that Hale and Ramsey are implicated in the killing of Henry Roan and also implicated in the murder of Anna Brown and the killing of Bill Smith and his wife and servant girl.

Burkhart: (Very nervous.) Yes, I have been expecting to be arrested for some time. If you will tell me who told you all this information, I will then make a complete confession. (Information refused him). --I will make a complete confession and want to go into Court and plead guilty to all this trouble that Bill Hale, my uncle, has caused me by inducing me to assist in the murder of Henry Roan and the blowing up of Bill Smith's home at Fairfax, Oklahoma, and killing Bill Smith, his wife and servant girl, and the shooting of Anna Brown, which statement at that time was reduced to writing and signed by Burkhart.

Ramsay on the following day was taken into custody and made signed statement with reference to his participation in the killing of Henry Roan in the canyon in Sol Smith's pasture with a gun furnished him by Bill Hale, and the result of

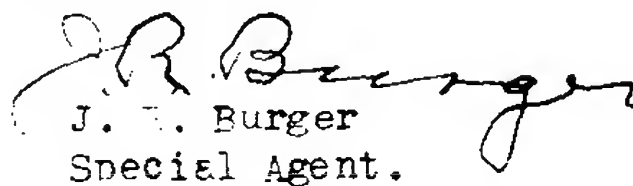
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his statement caused Ernest Burkhart to plead guilty in State Court at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, for the murder of Bill Mith and family, being sentenced to the Oklahoma State Penitentiary for life; Kelsey Morrison was convicted by a jury at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, for the killing of Anna Brown, by shooting her in the head with a pistol, and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary; Hale and Ramsey both were convicted by a jury in Federal Court and are now serving life sentences in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

.....

There has not been an Indian murder in this vicinity since beginning of the Federal investigation by the United States Bureau of Investigation.

Respectfully,


J. T. Burger
Special Agent.

The Osage Indian country lies in the Osage hills of Osage County, Oklahoma, extending from near Tulsa, Oklahoma a distance of approximately 90 miles to a point near Ponca City, Oklahoma and situated in the northern part of Oklahoma. Osage County is the largest county in the state of Oklahoma and is large as several of the New England states combined. Its beautiful rolling hills are covered with limestone grass, which is tall and very green and which makes this the most wonderful cattle grazing country known to exist.

Of the Osage Tribe of Indians who live in this country ^{many} are unsophisticated and uneducated, being wards of the Government, and some of them are under restrictions as to their rights to alienate or dispose of their own property. This is done in the interest of the protection of the full blood Osages who are unable to transact their own business affairs. The Government, in distributing land to these Indians, formulated regulations whereby the head of each family was allotted so many units or what is known as headrights in proportion to the number of members of his family, a headright consisting of 160 acres of land. The laws of inheritance placed many headrights, in some instances, in the control of one aged Indian, upon whose death the accumulated headrights were then divided among his heirs. When an individual heir died his or her headrights reverted to the remaining heirs, so that by the process of elimination the last living heir of the original grantee finally owned all the headrights pertaining to that family.

These headrights became more valuable because of the development of vast oil fields in the Osage country. The government supervised the leasing of the land to the oil companies, who were compelled to pay to the individual headright owners royalty on all oil produced and in the case of many families this ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. This resulted in the Osage Indian Tribe becoming the most wealthy Indians in the world and their per capita wealth exceeded that of any other people in the world. The sleepy Indian towns became prosperous, active communities where the Indians built beautiful modern homes. The Indians drove about the towns in their luxurious automobiles with white men for chauffeurs. Although the Indians gladly accepted the luxuries their sudden wealth provided, they retained their native dress which made them colorful and romantic in appearance.

This situation caused the influx into the Osage country of hundreds of various, criminal and unscrupulous whites who came for the sole purpose of preying on the unsophisticated Osages. Every conceivable scheme was resorted to for the purpose of separating the Indian from his wealth. Bootleggers established headquarters in the Osage country, Indians being an easy convert to the use of liquor and a generous spender. Automobile dealers did not hesitate to invade the territory with the view to the easy sales of \$9000 and \$10,000 automobiles to a suddenly wealthy Indian. Cattle men from Texas and elsewhere obtained a foothold by means of leasing lands from the Indians. In some instances white men married into Indian families for the purpose of acquiring the girl's headrights and not being content with acquiring headrights by marriage they evolved other schemes which to acquire additional headrights.

Pawhuska, Oklahoma, being the largest and most centralized village in the Osage country, from this increase of prosperity among the Indians, became the metropolis of the Osage Nation and the headquarters for the transaction of Indian affairs, the Osage Indian Agency being situated at this point. Public auction of allotment leases were held at intervals and sold to the oil industry at fabulous prices. (The lease on 160 acre headright sold for prices ranging from a few thousand dollars to as high as a million and it was no uncommon thing for a lease to sell for \$50,000 to \$150,000.) This money was paid into the Osage Agency and dispensed by the agency in accordance with their regulations. Banking institutions and other legitimate business flourished. All manner of crime became prevalent and rascals from all sections of the country hovered in and around the oil field districts and piled their vocations, which were primarily for the purpose of fleecing the Indians. The morals of the Osage tribe began to wane on account of excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors and association with the bad elements, many of whose sole ambition was to marry a wealthy Osage woman and thereby be able to live on the proceeds of her headrights. The young generation of Indians was fleeced by all manner of schemes. Restrictions on many Indians were removed, thus affording the leech elements to prey on their wealth with impunity.

During the early prosperity of the Osage Indians, one William King Hale, an ambitious cow puncher from Texas, drifted into the Osage country and settled at Fairfax, Oklahoma, a pretty little town situated in the midst of the Osage hills about thirty miles from Pawhuska. He was followed by Ernest Burkhardt and Bryan Burkhardt, his nephews, who were of the cow puncher type and who entered his employ. By unscrupulous dealings Hale soon acquired a foothold as a cattle man, his principal dealings being with the Osage Indians in furnishing them meat. He acquired lease holdings and titles to vast Indian properties, ultimately resulting in his being in absolute control of pasturage lands aggregating 45,000 acres on which he ranged his vast herds of cattle. In the meantime he acquired a controlling interest in a substantial banking institution in Fairfax which gave him unlimited credit from which to operate. He became the principal owner in a large mercantile establishment which furnished the Osages everything purchasable from a paper of pins to a \$6000 automobile and all the pretty things which the Indians naturally desired; therefore, this institution was a source of great revenue derived from the liberal spending of the Osage Indians.

William Hale lived in Fairfax with his wife and beautiful black-haired daughter who could mount a bucking bronco equally as well as her cow punching father. Mrs. Hale was a very refined, genteel woman, but Bill Hale could usually be found riding over the ranges with his cow punchers, handling his herds of cattle.

Soon after the prosperity of the Osage Indians there began a series of mysterious deaths happening among them, the deaths occurring in the families which held a large number of wealthy headrights. Charles Whitehorn, a full blood Osage Indian, was found brutally murdered near Pawhuska, Oklahoma on May 14, 1921. The body of Annie Brown, a wealthy restricted Osage, was found murdered in a lonely ravine on lands controlled by W. K. Hale about three miles north of Fairfax on May 22, 1931. Minnie Kile died under suspicious circumstances

in the early part of 1922. Henry Rone, full blood restricted Osage Indian, was found murdered in his car. Beta Smith, sister of Annie Brown, her white husband, W. E. Smith and a white servant girl, Nettie Brookshire, were brutally murdered on March 10, 1923 at their home at Fairfax as a result of the explosion of nitro-glycerin which had been placed under their home in the night. Their home was entirely demolished and their bodies blown to atoms.

Following the murders of the Indians and the destruction of the Smith family, the Osage Indian population became hysterical and fearful that they would be annihilated. The good citizenship of the community of Fairfax and Pawhuska, Oklahoma, as well as the influential and better class Osage Indians, through their tribal council, were joined by George J. Wright, Superintendent of the Osage Agency at Pawhuska, in an endeavor to determine those persons responsible for the mysterious deaths. The tribal council passed a resolution, setting forth the information known concerning the deaths and requested the Department of Interior to secure the services of the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, to capture and prosecute the murderers. At the request of the Department of Interior agents of the Bureau of Investigation were dispatched to the scene of action and they began the investigations which ultimately resulted in the obtaining of convictions of the guilty persons.

During the progress of this investigation while some of the agents of the Bureau worked out in the open, others were assigned to work under different guises. One agent who had a great deal of experience in the western section of the country, went into Osage County in the guise of a cattle man hunting for a location. He dressed as a wealthy westerner and through his dealings became intimately acquainted with William K. Hale and his associates, thereby gaining valuable information. Another agent worked under the guise of an insurance agent and became conspicuous for his ability in selling insurance and gained a wide acquaintance with the Hale element, through which he gained information of great value. The report was circulated that the United States Government had some 150 operatives in Osage County keeping under observation everyone thought to be associated directly or indirectly with William Hale. This rumor was hatched in the minds of those persons involved but it had a telling effect and no doubt made those involved more careful than they would have been otherwise.

At this time there was a paralytic imbecile who for a long time lurked around the streets of Fairfax and in the vicinity of the W. K. Hale home. He would ease up to groups of people on the streets and listen to their conversation before they were aware of his presence. It was definitely decided by the suspecting element that this man was a full fledged detective working for the government, unraveling the Osage murder case. As a matter of fact it would be a difficult matter to convince many of the local people in that section that this was not a fact.

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At the time of this investigation William K. Hale had become a baron in that country and was known as "King of the Osage Hills" and he was the most influential citizen in that community on account of his vast holdings and financial interests. He practically dominated local county politics, designating those of his friends who should be elected and he constantly built up prestige among the local cattle men, farmers, Indian and underworld characters, granting them favors and placing them under obligations to the extent that he was the most powerful factor in that vicinity with an unlimited number of friends and acquaintances. Bill Hale was a picturesque character in appearance. He wore the best of tailor-made clothing, rode good horses and was a hail-fellow-well-met with people generally.

In the early stages of the Government's investigation, evidence was developed that rested suspicion on W. K. Hale as the master mind directly responsible for the murders of Reta Smith, her husband W. E. Smith, Annie Brown and Henry Bone. Annie Brown and Reta Smith were the daughters of a full blood Osage Indian woman known as Lizzie Q. In the early days in the Osage country Lizzie Q. was a member of the tribe and no doubt had seen the scalps taken from many white men before the days of civilization among the Indians. She raised a respectable family of children consisting of three daughters, Annie Q, Reta Q and Mollie Q. Annie Q married a white man by the name of Brown from whom she became separated. Through her headrights she amassed an extensive fortune from oil royalties. Reta Q married William E. Smith, a white man. The royalty from her headrights amassed for her a fortune, the proceeds from which established Bill Smith as a substantial character in the vicinity. She owned a large farm on which they resided for a period, finally moving into Fairfax to a beautiful California bungalow, equipped and furnished in modern fashion, in the heart of the residential district. Mollie Q married Ernest Burkhardt, a nephew of W. K. Hale, Mollie being the richest of the family on account of her headrights left her by Lizzie Q. After this marriage Ernest Burkhardt with his wife Mollie lived in Fairfax with their two children.

Henry Bone was also a full blood Osage Indian who wore his long silken black hair braided and hanging over his broad shoulders. He was a mild, pleasant type of person who apparently had no enemies. He lived with his wife, Mary, and two children in Fairfax, both he and his wife having large royalty incomes from their headrights. Henry Bone was his own worst enemy on account of his excessive drinking. Investigation developed that W. K. Hale carried a policy with the Capital Life Insurance Company on the life of Henry Bone in the amount of \$25,000.00; that Bone was killed immediately following the date on which the full amount of the policy was collectible.

To strengthen the Government's theory that W. K. Hale was involved in these murders, Bill Smith, whose body was less mangled than that of his wife and servant girl, survived long enough to make a death bed statement that he expected to be killed and that W. K. Hale was the only enemy he had on earth.

When the United States Bureau of Investigation entered the investigation entered the investigation of the wholesale Indian murders, the question of government jurisdiction was a continuous obstacle. It was finally decided that the murder of a restricted Indian by any person other than an Indian or restricted

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Indian lands was a case over which the Government of the United States has exclusive jurisdiction and the murder of an Indian on unrestricted lands was no Federal offense. Therefore the heinous murder of Bill Smith, his Indian wife and servant girl and Anna Brown were eliminated from prosecution by the Government due to the fact that they were murdered on unrestricted lands. Therefore the Government concentrated its efforts toward developing the facts relative to the murder of Henry Rome.

It was developed during the course of the investigation that Henry Rome, with his roaming Indian instincts and his excessive drinking of whiskey, which was easy for the full blood to obtain even on credit due to the fact that the vendor knew that when pay day came for the Indian he would have plenty of money and the vendor's collection was sure, had been neglectful of his family and spent most of his time in an intoxicated condition and for periods of a week or ten days at a time his family did not know his whereabouts. There came into the picture of the investigation the name of Roy Bunch, a local white man, who, investigation developed, had been intimate with the wife of Henry Rome prior to his murder and who subsequently married her. W. K. Hale and his associates, knowing that the Government was making an investigation, endeavored to make suspicion point to Roy Bunch as the murderer of Henry Rome and supplied a volume of circumstantial ^{evidence} which made the guilt of Bunch stand out as almost a matter of certainty. The persons who were in possession of facts to dispute this theory and who were suspicious of W. K. Hale as the master mind connected with the various murders, on account of the death dealing hand of W. K. Hale and his influence, were afraid to lend the Government investigators any assistance or the benefit of their knowledge. Most of the citizens of the Osage country were fearful of the iron hand of W. K. Hale and the results of his enmity.

It was learned that one Burt Lawson, confined in the State Penitentiary at McAlester, Oklahoma, was supposed to be in possession of facts concerning the death of Bill Smith. When he was interviewed by an agent of the Bureau he gave a full confession, implicating himself in the murder of Bill Smith, his Indian wife and servant girl, claiming to have been employed by Bill Smith; claiming that W. K. Hale and Ernest Burkhardt, his nephew, came to him with a proposition that he murder Bill Smith and family; that he entered into an agreement with Bill Hale to commit the murder for a fee of \$5000; that he actually committed this offense. This man was of a low mental type and was in the penitentiary as the result of robbing a man, whom it was believed he had murdered but the evidence was insufficient to convict him for the murder.

Based on this lengthy confession of Burt Lawson, which later developments proved to be false in its entirety and which was concocted by Lawson with the feeble thought that it would be effective in getting him out of the penitentiary, through the cooperation of the office of the Oklahoma State Attorney General, complaints of murder were filed charging W. K. Hale and Ernest Burkhardt with the murder of W. E. Smith. They were taken into custody and confined in the county jail. While this procedure was going on a Federal Grand Jury was in session at Guthrie, Oklahoma and 250 witnesses were subpoenaed before this body, consisting of men from

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every walk of life from the Osage country. The purpose of bringing these witnesses before the Federal Grand Jury was in order that they might be removed from the direct influence of W. K. Hale.

At this time Ernest Burkhardt was taken to the Federal Building in Guthrie, Oklahoma and questioned at length by agents of the Bureau. Ernest Burkhardt was a very type of man and although he persistently declared that he had no knowledge or information concerning the murder cases at first, during a second interview he finally became conscious stricken and suddenly stated that the Government was on the wrong trail; that Roy Dunch was as innocent as he was of any offense; that he knew who killed Henry Rome; that John Ramsey was the man and he was hired by Bill Hale to commit this murder. He stated that if John Ramsey was brought before him and Ramsey knew that he had talked, Ramsey would no doubt confess to the true facts; that he, Burkhardt, was with W. K. Hale when arrangements were made with Henry Grammer a notorious bootlegger who operated the largest stilling plant that was ever operated on his ranch near Ponca City, to furnish Hale a man to commit the murder of Rome; that he was present when John Ramsey was called by Henry Grammer and told that Bill Hale had a job for him; that John Ramsey inquired what kind of job it was; that on being advised by Grammer that it was to bump the Indian, John Ramsey made arrangements to meet Bill Hale at Fairfax the following day; that he, Ernest Burkhardt, was present when arrangements were made between Hale and Ramsey for Ramsey to commit the murder of Henry Rome; he was also present at various times when Bill Hale and John Ramsey discussed their plans; that John Ramsey reported to him, Burkhardt, that he had pulled the job and requested that he tell Bill Hale; that he, Burkhardt, later visited the spot described by Ramsey and there saw Rome's body sitting in a cage; that he reported to W. K. Hale that Ramsey had pulled the job.

Ernest Burkhardt further related his knowledge of the murder of W. E. Smith and family, stating that Hale had borrowed \$7000 from Smith and there had been a feeling of unfriendliness arisen between them on account of Hale's failure to repay the money; that Hale stated to him that he would have to do something with Bill Smith due to the fact that he was afraid Smith would cause him trouble; that Hale also secured the services of John Ramsey and one Ice Kipley, a notorious criminal, to commit this offense; that he, Burkhardt, showed Ramsey the premises where Bill Smith resided at Fairfax, prior to the murder; that on a date previous to the murder of Smith John Ramsey was in a small town of Ripley, Oklahoma; that Bill Hale told him, Burkhardt, to go tell Ramsey that he, Hale, was going to a cattle man's convention at Fort Worth, Texas with Henry Grammer and for him to pull the job, meaning the killing of Smith, while he was gone; that he drove to Ripley and conveyed Hale's message to John Ramsey; that the following night Bill Smith's house was blown up and he and his family were killed.

Burkhardt further stated that on one occasion after it became known that Government agents were working in the Osage country investigating the murders, John Ramsey became uneasy and that he, Burkhardt, Bill Hale and Ramsey talked the matter over; that Bill Hale told them that they had nothing to fear; that he had consulted the best lawyers in the country and that they had advised him that the Government did not have jurisdiction and that he could beat any state case without

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a trial and for them to forget it; that if they were arrested they were to keep their mouths shut; that he could make a million dollar bond in ten minutes.

Immediately after Burkhardt made the confession implicating John Ramsey, agents of the Bureau in the vicinity of Fairfax were contacted and were instructed to locate John Ramsey, who was reported to be residing on a farm owned by Bill Hale. Agents were successful in locating him and causing him to be brought to Guthrie, Oklahoma, where he was questioned. At first he emphatically denied knowledge or implication in the murder of Henry Rone. Finally he was asked by an agent if he knew Ernest Burkhardt and he answered, "Yes". The agent remarked to Ramsey, "If Burkhardt came before you and told you that he made a complete confession concerning the murder of Henry Rone, what would you say?" Ramsey said that he did not believe that Burkhardt had made any statement. He then was asked if he would like to have Burkhardt brought before him. His answer was, "Yes, bring him in." Burkhardt was then brought into the room with John Ramsey and was asked by the investigator if he had told all he knew about the murder of Henry Rone and he stated that he had told it all. John Ramsey slumped in his chair and said, "Ernest, have you told everything?" Burkhardt answered, "Yes, I have told it all." John Ramsey then asked permission to speak privately with Burkhardt, which request was granted him. After he had talked with Burkhardt a few minutes, he turned to the Government agent and said, "Well, I guess it's all off with my neck. Get you a pencil."

John Ramsey thereafter made a complete statement, wherein he informed that he was employed by Henry Grammer in 1923 selling whiskey; that he lived at Grammer's place in a bunk house; that on one occasion Grammer called him out to where he, Grammer, and Bill Hale were standing; that they walked off to one side and stopped; that Grammer turned to him and said that Hale had a little job he wanted done and asked him if he would do it; that he told Grammer it would depend on what the job was; that Grammer said Hale wanted an Indian bumped off; that Hale and Grammer talked the matter over for a few minutes and he told Hale he would think the matter over and went back into his bunk house; that later Grammer told him that Hale was getting anxious to have that job done; that he went to Fairfax and had a talk with Hale about killing the Indian; that he told Hale he would do the job but he did not have any way to get around; that Hale gave him \$500 with which to buy a car, telling him that he had better buy it at Ponca City; that Hale drove him to Pawnee, Oklahoma, where he caught a train going to Ponca City and there bought a Ford roadster from the Ford Garage; that the car was sold to him in his name and the license was issued in his name; that after securing the car he drove to Henry Grammer's ranch; that later Hale pointed out Henry Rone on the streets of Fairfax as the Indian he wanted killed; that he secured a 45 automatic six shooter from the arsenal kept at Henry Grammer's ranch; that later he contacted Henry Rone in a restaurant in Fairfax, sat down beside him and engaged in conversation; that he smelled whiskey on the Indian's breath and told the Indian that he knew where he could get some whiskey.

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John Ramsey confessed that he took this Indian out on a road near town and gave him some liquor, then brought him back to the restaurant; that he secured the whiskey which he gave to the Indian at Henry Grammer's ranch; that his meetings with the Indian continued for several days; that he was trying to muster up courage before committing the crime; that finally one day he decided to pull the job, everything being favorable; that he told Henry Rone to meet him out on the road running through Smith's pasture; that he would have some whiskey for him there; that the Indian met him at the foot of the Big Hill, this being at a point on a highway leading through Smith's pasture and near a beautiful ravine or canyon; that when he, Ramsey, arrived the Indian was sitting in his car; that he motioned for the Indian to go up on top of the hill, which he did and he, Ramsey, followed in his car and stopped his car near the Indian's car; that he then told the Indian to drive down into the canyon, which he did; that after the Indian drove down in the canyon, he, Ramsey, left his car on the top of the hill and walked down to where the Indian's car was parked; that they both sat down on the running board of the Indian's car; that Ramsey produced a bottle of whiskey and he and the Indian drank; that after they had finished this bottle of whiskey, the Indian got in his car and as he stepped on the starter, he, Ramsey, thrust his hand through the curtain and shot Rone in the back of the head, leaving the dead Indian where he killed him and returning to Fairfax, Oklahoma. Ramsey stated that he supposed he was within a foot of the Indian's head when he shot him. When questioned minutely he stated that all he was interested in was killing the Indian and that he could not recall all of the details and circumstances. His manner and expression in describing this horrible murder was that of a cold blooded character who had no sense of feeling with respect to the crime which he had committed.

John Ramsey further advised that after his return to Fairfax he advised Burkhardt that he had done the job; that he later met Bill Hale who gave him \$500 and later on he paid him an additional \$500, making the total amount paid for the murder of Henry Rone.

Henry Rone's body was found a few days later by a young Indian who was hunting rabbits and who saw his car parked in the canyon. He saw that a man was sitting upright in the car and on closer observation he found that the man was dead and his body was frozen stiff. He reported the matter to the local authorities who had the body removed to an undertakers establishment which was operated in conjunction with the mercantile store owned by Bill Hale. An inquest was held and it found that Rone had met his death by a bullet in his head. W. K. Hale was appointed as a pall bearer and acted as such for the dead Indian.

The Government agents, through their investigations, corroborated every feature of the confessions of Ernest Burkhardt and John Ramsey.

Ernest Burkhardt stated, prior to Bill Hale's securing the services of John Ramsey to commit the murders of the Smith family and Henry Rone, he had attempted to secure Al Spencer, then the leader of a notorious outlaw band of bank robbers who had never been apprehended and who were living in the Osage hills, a haven for criminals at that time, and had attempted to secure the services of Blackie Thompson to commit the offenses.

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Later it was developed by testimony of substantial witnesses that Bill Hale was guided into the Osage hills and had a meeting with Al Spencer and endeavored to hire him to murder Bill Smith and family, offering him a fabulous price; that Al Spencer, even though bound, told Bill Hale that he did not make his money that way; that he would rob a bank or a train or kill a man when necessary, but that he would not go out willfully as a hireling and murder innocent people for pay; that if Hale expected such services he would have to look elsewhere.

It also later developed through Dick Gregg, a notorious bank robber and a member of the Al Spencer gang who testified for the Government, that he was present at the meeting between Bill Hale and Spencer and although he did not hear their conversation, Spencer told him that Bill Hale had tried to hire him to bump off some people, women and children, and that he had declined the job; that he did not desire to make any money in that manner. Dick Gregg and his father also testified that after Bill Hale was unsuccessful in obtaining Al Spencer to commit this heinous offense of murdering Bill Smith and family, he approached both Dick Gregg and his father, who at first entertained the thought of securing money from Hale and went on the premises where Bill Smith resided under the pretext that they wanted to buy the house and made a careful examination of the surroundings, but later told Hale that they could not conscientiously commit the crime.

At Guthrie, Oklahoma, after the confessions of John Ramsey and Ernest Burkhardt were obtained, a Federal Grand Jury indicted W. K. Hale, Ernest Burkhardt and John Ramsey jointly with the murder of Henry Hone, a restricted Osage Indian. W. K. Hale was held without bond.

Continuing the investigation after the indictment, one Dewey Selph, a squaw-man and the former husband of Cecilia Bigheart, Osage Indian woman, and an underworld character, made a confession to an agent of the Bureau that one Kelsey Morrison, a squaw-man, married to an Indian woman, hired him to kill his wife; that his duties were to entice her out on a hill near Pawhuska and engage her in conversation and that his partner was to drive up in another automobile and that he was to flash a light indicating her presence and his partner was to do the shooting, thus making the murder appear to have been committed by a high-jacker; that after placing her on the spot he got scared and did not carry it through and returned her to her home unharmed.

A confession was next obtained by agents from the wife of Kelsey Morrison, full blood Indian woman, who stated that Kelsey Morrison and Bryan Burkhardt, a nephew of Bill Hale, drove up to her residence with Annie Brown, the daughter of Lizzie Q, in the back seat of the car; that Kelsey Morrison came in and told her that they were going on a party with Annie Brown but that she would not go unless his wife went along; that she joined the party and that they drove to the ranch of Bill Hale, several miles from Fairfax; that there Kelsey Morrison and Burkhardt had a conference with W. K. Hale and returning to the car, drove to a deep, wooded ravine, that Morrison and Burkhardt dragged Annie Brown from the back seat of the car and down into this ravine and after the report of a shot returned without her; that she realized something horrible had happened; that later Annie Brown's body was found murdered at the spot where they had taken her.

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Subsequently Kelsey Morrison, who was serving a sentence in the State Penitentiary at McAlester for the shooting of a prohibition officer, was brought to Guthrie, Oklahoma and confronted by agents of the Bureau he made a confession, in which he admitted that he and Bryan Burkhart murdered Annie Brown; that he was hired by Bill Hale and corroborated the statement of his wife concerning their taking her to the ravine and shooting her with a 25 caliber automatic pistol, which had been furnished by Bill Hale; that Bryan Burkhart held Annie Brown while he, Morrison, shot her in the back of the head, after which they laid her body down and put an empty whiskey bottle by her to indicate that she was on a drinking party when she met her death.

One Matt Williams, notorious early day character of the Osage country, a man of bad reputation and who had served several sentences in the penitentiary, came forward with the testimony that he had been approached by W. K. Hale to commit Indian murders and that on the night described by Kelsey Morrison and his wife and at the time when Annie Brown was murdered, he was in the bootlegging business and received a telephone call to deliver some liquor near the point where the murder was committed; that after he arrived at this spot he observed Kelsey Morrison and Bryan Burkhart drive up with Annie Brown and take her from the car into the ravine and shoot her in the head.

After the indictment of W. K. Hale and his associates, Ernest Burkhart, by his expressed wish, was placed under constant observation of agents of the Bureau as a matter of protection after he expressed the belief that he would be murdered at the first opportunity in order to eliminate his testimony. After the indictment of W. K. Hale and his associates his attorneys filed a writ of *habeas corpus* to the indictment before the United States District Court in the Western District of Oklahoma. The court held with their view that the Government had no jurisdiction over the offenses for which they were indicted and therefore dismissed the pending indictments against Hale and his associates. Pursuant to this decision the court was requested to hold W. K. Hale and John Ramsey in custody temporarily, advising that they were charged with murder in Osage County, thus affording the state authorities an opportunity to take them into custody before their release. Agents of this Bureau immediately laid before the county officials the incriminating facts developed by the Government's investigation, assuring the state officials that the Government would stand squarely behind their prosecution with the facts developed. Immediately a warrant was issued by the County Attorney of Osage County at Pawhuska and placed in the hands of the picturesque Sheriff Harve Freaze, a man weighing above 300 pounds, a typical westerner, fearless and who had given his cooperation whenever needed in previous investigations by agents of this Bureau. Harve Freaze signed the complaint charging Hale and Ramsey with murder. On the issuing of the warrant Harve Freaze and deputies immediately proceeded to Oklahoma City and gained the custody of W. K. Hale and John Ramsey, returning them to Osage County, placing them in the Pawhuska Jail.

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The array of counsel employed by W. K. Hale, being too numerous to mention, as well as W. K. Hale, were elated over the fact that the Government had decided they had no jurisdiction, which placed W. K. Hale back into the state as he and his counsel knew that, on account of Bill Hale's influence, the case would never terminate in a trial. Court proceedings instigated by W. K. Hale's attorneys then continued in the State District Court. Writs of habeas corpus were filed, preliminary hearings pursued, resulting, however, in the District Judge of that county holding Bill Hale and John Ramsey in custody without bond.

Immediately the Honorable Roy St. Lewis, United States Attorney at Oklahoma City, appealed from the decision of the Federal District Court to the United States Supreme Court, securing an advancement to the Supreme Court and was successful in securing a decision within 25 days in which the Supreme Court of the United States held that the lower court was in error in its decision and gave as its opinion that the Government did have jurisdiction and remanded the case back to the Western District of Oklahoma for trial.

In the meantime and while the Government was without jurisdiction, through the influence of W. K. Hale, John Ramsey, who had made a complete confession of his implication in these murders, was caused to repudiate his statements and was thereafter jointly defended by W. K. Hale's array of counsel. After the decision of the Supreme Court a writ of habeas corpus was issued by the Federal Judge at Oklahoma City for the return of W. K. Hale and John Ramsey to that district and Deputy United States Marshals, accompanied by agents of the Bureau, proceeded to Pawhuska and returned John Ramsey and Bill Hale to Oklahoma City. Later they were placed on trial at Guthrie, Oklahoma for the charge of murdering Henry Rome. This trial resulted in a hung jury. Later they were brought to trial at Oklahoma City and this trial resulted in Bill Hale and John Ramsey being convicted for the murder of Henry Rome and sentenced to the Penitentiary at Leavenworth for life. This conviction was later reversed by the Court of Appeals on the grounds that the offense was committed in the Northern District of Oklahoma and tried in the Western District. Following, a grand jury indictment was secured in the Northern District of Oklahoma and W. K. Hale was placed on trial at Pawhuska, in the vicinity of which the offenses were committed and where he had been the baron and king of the Osage hills. A jury was selected from his own peer and after hearing the evidence found him guilty of murder in the first degree and he was then sentenced to the penitentiary for life where he is now so-journing.

For the same reason as in the Hale case, the John Ramsey case was reversed and was latter tried at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, resulting in a life time verdict being rendered against him and he also is now an inmate of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

Subsequent to the final conviction of W. K. Hale and John Ramsey, Kelsey Morrison was brought to trial in the District Court of Osage County at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, for the murder of Annie Brown. The trial of this case resulted in a jury verdict of life imprisonment.

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After the Government lost jurisdiction over the W. K. Hale case and while the case was pending in the Supreme Court and during the procedure of the case wherein W. K. Hale was attempting to secure bond in the District Court at Pawhuska, Ernest Burkhart, who had been under the constant care and supervision of Government agents, was brought to Pawhuska as a witness for the State of Oklahoma. He took the stand, apparently resolved to tell the truth as he had previously related it in his confession. Immediately counsel for W. K. Hale arose and demanded that he be permitted to talk with Ernest Burkhart before he testified, claiming that Burkhart had been charged previously with W. K. Hale by the state and that he was defending Burkhart. He was granted this permission and retired to the chambers of the District Judge. Immediately after Burkhart left the room, another attorney for W. K. Hale moved that the court adjourn until the next morning, which was put into effect. Burkhart was then secretly taken from the judge's chambers to the home of W. K. Hale in Fairfax, Oklahoma, where Bill Hale's influence and relatives gathered and after persistent pleadings with Burkhart, he was prevailed on to repudiate confessions made to the Government. The following morning, when he was returned to Pawhuska and placed on the witness stand, he repudiated all confessions made by him. Thereafter he was charged with murder in connection with the killing of Bill Smith and family and, contrary to the expectation, was placed on trial in advance of W. K. Hale, charged with this murder. In the midst of his trial he came to a realization, so he stated, that he was being double-crossed and that it was the determination and desire of Hale's associates to destroy him in his trial and his usefulness in the prosecution of W. K. Hale. He therefore stopped the proceedings, employed counsel and openly stated to the court that none of the lawyers who had purported to be representing him were ever employed by him, but, as a matter of fact, were W. K. Hale's counsel and were not his representatives. He arose in court and entered a plea of guilty to the state's charge. Without formality the court sentenced Burkhart to serve life in the State Penitentiary at McAlester, Oklahoma.

Following the Government's again obtaining jurisdiction of W. K. Hale and John Ramsey for the murder of Henry Rone, Ernest Burkhart came forward and testified constantly thereafter to the facts set forth in his original confessions.

John Ramsey, who had repudiated his confession under the Hale influence, took the stand and testified that Government agents used electrical appliances on his body, wrote out statements that they desired him to sign and forced him to sign them and denied the truth in the confessions that he had previously made and his implication or the implication of W. K. Hale in the murder. W. K. Hale, in an effort to corroborate John Ramsey in his first two trials, took the stand and alleged that he was approached by agents of the Government who threatened to apply electricity to his body if he did not sign statements which they prepared. He dramatized the manner in which he was threatened and concluded by stating that he told the agents who attempted to force him to sign untruthful confessions that they could burn him alive but that he would sign no such statement. This line of defense became so ridiculous in the final trial at Pawhuska, Oklahoma at the seat of the crimes that neither John Ramsey nor Bill Hale attempted this class of defense.

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It was the contention of the prosecution for the United States Government, which was borne out by evidence developed, that W. K. Hale conceived the idea of annihilating the Lizzie Q family, thinking that the estates of Bill Smith's wife and Annie Brown would be inherited by the wife of Ernest Burkhart. No doubt his intention was eventually to eliminate in the same manner Mollie Q, the wife of Ernest Burkhart, thereby gaining control of this vast wealth amounting to many hundreds of thousands of dollars. When the Government took over the investigation of the Osage murders, the wife of Ernest Burkhart was found to be lingering from the effects of diabetes and it was not thought that she could survive very long. However, after the incarceration of W. K. Hale and Ernest Burkhart and the placing of Burkhart's wife, Mollie Burkhart, under the proper care by the Indian Agency, a noticeable change for the better immediately took place and within a short period of time she had entirely recovered her health. This at least left room for the conclusion that the Government was right in its theory that the Lizzie Q family would have eventually been annihilated and the wealth fallen into the hands of W. K. Hale, who dominated Ernest Burkhart.

Upon the successful conclusion of the cases in which Hale and Ramsey were sentenced to life imprisonment, the Osage Indians in tribal council assembled passed resolutions which were enrolled on the records of the tribe expressing their appreciation of the great service rendered by the special agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation in breaking up the vicious murder ring which had been preying for years upon their tribe. It will be noted that after the United States Bureau of Investigation started its investigation and after the conviction of Hale there has never been an Indian murder under suspicious circumstances in the Osage country.

For the information of the Bureau, the names of the agents assigned to this case were James Finley, former Special Agent in Charge, Oklahoma City; Tom Weiss, former special agent, Oklahoma City; J. H. Burger, Special Agent, Kansas City; W. D. Boling, former Special Agent, Oklahoma City; T. B. White, former Special Agent in Charge, Oklahoma City; J. A. Street, Special Agent; J. B. Murphy, Special Agent; F. C. Grimes, former Special Agent; G. R. Davis, Special Agent; John K. Wren, Special Agent; E. H. Parker, Special Agent and F. S. Smith, Special Agent.

These agents were drafted for their special qualifications and some of them did nothing else for more than two years except to run down the many ramifications and difficult angles of this case. The resourcefulness and versatility of the respective agents was demonstrated in the fact that some of them were able to live and work for periods of more than a year directly in contact with the Indians and the many suspects in this case without their true identity or business ever being disclosed.

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REC:ECB

November 2, 1932.

Mr. G. F. Zimmer,
120 West 57th Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Zimmer:

There is attached hereto a transcript of information relating to the Osage Murder cases. You will find a treatment, first, of the location of the scene of activities and events leading up to the actual crimes. Following this will be found the details of the murders themselves, and the concluding portion of the attached data reflects certain interesting facts which arose during the commission of the offenses or during the subsequent investigation, which you may find of interest in the preparation of your broadcast.

In connection with the prospective preparation and dramatization of one of the cases given you last week, entitled GEORGE DIXON KAGUYNAMIE, you will find reference to the fact that previous to giving the confession, the Indian involved beat the death tattoo and uttered the words of an Indian chant. You will find attached hereto copy of the words and the music of the chant, and it is understood that the death tattoo keeps time with the music of this chant. This may be of value to you in the preparation of this case.

If there is any information with reference to these matters which you do not have, and which you desire, please do not hesitate to communicate with Mr. Clegg immediately concerning your desires relative thereto.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

Inclosure #323265

AIR MAIL

SPECIAL DELIVERY

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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WILLIAM KING HALE;
JOHN RAMSEY

MURDER ON INDIAN RESERVATION

The Osage Indian country lies in the Osage hills, situated in the northeastern part of Oklahoma, a beautiful rolling country covered with tall, green limestone grass, and considered the finest cattle grazing country in the world.

The Osage Indian Reservation, which is identical with Osage County, Oklahoma, consists of a million and a half acres of Indian allotted land, is the largest county in the State, being larger in area than the entire State of Delaware. It is bounded on the southwest by the Arkansas River, and reaches from Tulsa, Oklahoma, on the south to Ponca City on the north, a distance of approximately sixty miles. It is also sixty miles in width at its widest point. To give an additional idea of its immensity, it contains over sixteen hundred public schools.

This reservation was acquired by the Cherokee Treaty from the Cherokee Indians July 9, 1865

The county seat at the time of the events related was Pawhuska, having a population of eight thousand. Other towns and

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villages in the county are Fairfax, Grayhorse, Hominy, Wynona, Pershing, Skiatook and Helagoncy.

The Osage Indian Agency, with headquarters at Pawhuska, superintends the affairs of the Osage Indians, and attends to the disbursing of amounts due them. The agency is in turn under the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, handling the affairs of all Indian tribes under the protection of the United States Government, this Commission being under the direct supervision of the Department of the Interior.

By an enactment in 1907, ~~the~~ head rights for ²²²⁹ duly enrolled members of the Osage tribe were created. This number of head rights remains stationary, although the actual number of the tribe may increase or decrease, and various Osage Indians draw revenue from or are allotted tracts of land based upon their head rights. The original allotment to each Osage Indian consisted of 160 acres as a homestead, which was supplemented subsequently by various other land grants until each head right allotment consisted of approximately 657 acres.

To give an idea of the wealth of the Osage Indians in former times as compared with the large amounts of money received by them after oil was struck on the reservation, the following net per capita payment to each Osage Indian entitled to receive income from the common fund is set out:

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Net Per Capita Distribution

1880	\$ 10.50	per year
1900	200.00	per year
1910	250.00	per year
1915	251.71	per year
1920	8,075.00	per year
1921 (the year of the first murder)	8,600.00	per year
1922 (the year of four murders)	12,400.00	per year

To give an additional idea of the enormous wealth of the Osage tribe at this period of time, this tribe, consisting of approximately 2,000 Indians who enjoyed head rights since the discovery of oil on the reservation until June 30, 1921, were paid a total net revenue of \$221,526,289.82, in addition to various other expenditures made in their behalf.

The tribal officers of the Osage Indians are elected every two years, and consist of a Chief and Assistant Chief, and of a Tribal Council of eight.

Certificates of competency were issued to Indians deemed to be able to handle their own financial affairs, the recipients being permitted to dispose of their head rights and allotted land holdings as they saw fit.

The number of actual producing oil wells on the reservation as of June 30, 1920, was 1,453, and had increased to 3,579 as of June 30, 1922. Practically all of the land contained in the reservation is leased for oil or natural gas production purposes.

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Distribution of the funds to the Osage Indians differed somewhat from that of other tribes in that a common pool was made of all earnings derived from the territory which was divided among all the Indians of the tribe entitled to allotment rights, which at no time during the last decade has tot led more than two thousand.

To illustrate the profligacy of the majority of these Indians, they owed at the end of the fiscal year 1921 \$631,000 to various individuals:

It was no uncommon thing from 1920 to 1925 for the grocery bills of numerous Osage Indians to run from \$500 to \$1,000 per month.

Stomp dances are still indulged in several times a year by the tribe, at which time members of other Indian tribes are invited to attend as guests, and gifts are exchanged between the various tribes and individuals. These stomp dances are the occasion for all night and all day feasts, during which the members of the Osage tribe, as well as visiting tribes, clad in picturesque costumes, dance in a circular formation to the rhythmic beat of the tom-tom. Under the stimulating influence of the dance, which begins in a more or less orderly fashion, the dancers soon wax more enthusiastic and "paw the ground like a bunch of wild steers", after which they will retire for further feasting, during part of which professional Indian dancers will amuse the assembled audience. This dance is participated in not only by the young and enthusiastic members of the tribe, but also by the elder men and women of the tribes, who, perhaps, are remembering the feasts of earlier years and are trying to bring back their happy

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recollection by participating in these native dances.

Marriage by full-blood Osage Indians, whose number constitute between one-fourth and one-third of the total number on the tribal rolls, are still solemnized according to tribal customs.

Osage County and the surrounding territory contain very wild stretches of country, thickly wooded with timber unsited for commercial purposes, but affording excellent concealment in addition to its almost inaccessible canyons which served as hide-outs for notorious criminals.

At the time of the murders from 1901 to 1923, this country was a haven for all types of desperate criminals who flocked there from all parts of the country due to the nature of the country itself affording such excellent hiding places for wanted criminals. This criminal element to a large extent was attracted by the enormous wealth of the Osage Indians.

Bandits and robbers abounded. The notorious Al Spencer gang of bank robbers used this country for their hide-out. This particular robber was at one time approached by V. E. Hale, who attempted unsuccessfully to hire him to murder Indians.

Nick Gregg, a member of the Al Spencer gang, and his father, John Gregg, testified against Hale at his murder trial to the effect that Hale tried unsuccessfully to hire Al Spencer, as well as both of the Greggs, to murder certain Indians.

"Curly" Johnson, another notorious bank bandit, was also active in this country, and was at one time approached by a nephew of

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William Hale at Hale's instigation, for the purpose of hiring Johnson to murder certain Indians. Johnson was later killed under mysterious circumstances, and the rumor was common that he had been killed at the instigation of Hale, who feared that he might talk.

Another notorious character who shared honors with F. K. Hale as boss of the criminal element of Osage County was Henry Graener, notorious bad man who had complete control of the Osage liquor traffic, and who was reputed to keep certain woods surrounding his land lighted up by means of a privately owned power plant, where he worked a gang of criminals who had fled from all over the United States day and night in making illicit liquor.

Graener died in an automobile accident prior to the investigation of the murder cases, and at the time of his death had on his person \$15,000 in cash. He is supposed to have been murdered by a notorious bandit who was with him at the time of the accident, but no investigation was ever made by local authorities as his death was considered a good riddance. There was a gapping wound under his left arm pit.

A bandit who was serving time in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, recalled while being interviewed by a Special Agent of the United States Bureau of Investigation that during the period of the murders he attended a gathering of thirty-two nationally known bank bandits and train robbers in a group of woods in the Osage country, where they were in hiding as fugitives from justice, and during their sojourn they often engaged in pistol practice, skill in the use of pistols being

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absolutely necessary to their profession at this time.

Prior to the Osage Indian tribe becoming immensely wealthy over night through discovery of oil on the reservation, William K. Hale, known as "Bill" Hale and sometimes dubbed "King of the Osage" drifted into this territory from Texas, an uneducated, more or less uncouth cow puncher and cattle thief, but possessed of a domineering personality.

He finally succeeded in controlling 45,000 acres of select Osage grazing land by means of leases, and acquired 5,000 acres outright. ^{to 13} Eventually he became a millionaire, who dominated local politics and seemingly could not be punished for any of the many crimes which were laid at his door.

His method of building up power and prestige was to put various individuals under obligation to him by means of gifts or favors shown to them. Consequently, he had a tremendous following in the vicinity composed not only of the riffraff element which had drifted in, but of many good and substantial citizens.

The various characters concerned in this story were the ~~following~~ ^{as follows:}

WILLIAM ("BILL") KING HALE, master mind behind the murders investigated, 55 year old typical westerner of medium stature, black hair, turning gray, ~~broad~~, prepossessing figure, neat dresser, ruddy complexion, who affected a military air with shoulders back and chest out, self-confident, the owner of many fine horses, ~~who had~~ a home in Fairfax, Oklahoma, and a ranch house near Grayhorse, Okla.

In the middle of his immense holdings.

JOHN RAMSEY, bootlegger, fifty year old typical rough type western criminal, who had served a penitentiary term for rustling cattle, former member of the notorious Henry Grammer gang, actual murderer of William E. Smith, Rita Smith, Kettie Brookshire, and Henry Roan.

ERNEST BURKHART, "squaw man," in his early thirties, nephew of F. K. Hale, *whom completely dominated & controlled* a weak-willed individual who did his uncle's bidding, married to Mollie Burkhart, full-blood Osage Indian, daughter of Lizzie C., wealthy in her own right. A very friendly *person*, who seemingly thought he had done no wrong in participating in the crimes he admitted. Implicated in the murder of Henry Roan and of the E. F. Smith family. He *was the first to confess* the true state of affairs, giving Special Agents of this Bureau their first real lead in the case *implicating* Hale and Ramsey.

KELSEY MORRISON, "squaw man," 35 years old, a neat appearing man of very bad reputation, married to a full-blood Osage Indian woman named Katherine Cole. Admitted murder of Anna Brown, with help of Bryan Burkhart at instigation of F. K. Hale.

BRYAN BURKHART, a "squaw man," younger brother of Ernest Burkhart, who turned State's evidence in the State courts.

DEWEY SELPH, "squaw man," former husband of Cecilia Bigheart, full-blood Osage woman, who was hired by F. K. Hale to murder an

